PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

THIRD COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION

Thursday, the 8th August 1946|23rd Karkatakam 1121.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. XXVIII—No. 3.

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The Council re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, at 11 of the clock with the Dewan-President in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:—

1. Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan *(Excise Commissioner)*
2. Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai *(Assistant Director of Agriculture.)*
3. Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan *(Administrative Secretary to the Dewan.)*
4. Mr. N. Ramamurti *(Director of Transport.)*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Unrecognised private managed schools.

51. * **Mr. Paul A. Thaliath** *(Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha cum Devicolam)*: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unrecognised private managed schools are now working in those localities where Primary Education Act has been enforced; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the number of such schools with the total strength in them?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi *(Director of Public Instruction)*: *(a)* Yes.

(b) 33 schools. Information regarding the number of pupils still continuing in the unrecognised schools will be available as soon as the census figures are compiled.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know when this census will be complete?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The census will be complete in the course of the next fortnight.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether it is possible to give a rough figure of the number of students?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No, Sir.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan *(Nominated)*: പൊതുജനാവശ്യത്തിനവേണ്ടിയോ പ്രത്യേകസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനവേണ്ടിയൊ കൂടുതൽ സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നതു എന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: പൊതുജനാവശ്യത്തിനവേണ്ടി.

Mr. K. C. Chandy *(Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil)*: May I know how many schools will be required in all these areas?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I think it has already been given. The total number of schools already established is about 150.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: പൊതുജനാവശ്യത്തിന വേണ്ടിയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ സ്കൂളുകൾ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെൻറു നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയാമോ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Managements were not forced to surrender their schools. They surrendered voluntarily and Government accepted them.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനവേണ്ടി എന്നു കണ്ടാൽ ആ സ്ഥലത്തിൽ അടുത്തു് പ്രത്യേകം സ്കൂളുകൾ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ നടത്താൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറു താല്പര്യപ്പെടുമൊ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Government are bound to provide schools two miles from the home of every pupil.

Mr. G. Madhavan *(Karunagapalli, Kartigapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai)*: May I know whether the Government have made any negotiations with the managements of these private schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: No negotiations have been made. They have been told that they can come in and it was published in the Gazette. Individual negotiations have not been made.

E. S. L. C. Examination of 1944-45.

52. * **Mr. K. Shahul Hameed** *(Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil)*: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students declared eligible for admission to a College in the E. S. L. C. Examination 1944-45; and

(b) the percentage of passes in the examination?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: *(a)* 2,872.

(b) 47.

E. S. L. C. Examination, 1946.

53. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared for the E. S. L. C. Examination in this academic year; and

(b) the percentage of passes?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: *(a)* 8,948.

(b) 52·4.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുകൊല്ലത്തിനിടയിൽ ഏറ്റു ഉയർന്ന ശതമാനം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ജയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I am unable to give the exact figures for the last ten years.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സെലക്‌ഷൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ നിറുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടു [illegible] ശതമാനത്തിനു കുറവുണ്ടായോ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Percentage of passes has not come down as a result of stopping selection.

Scale of pay of teachers of private managed English Schools.

54. * **Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have fixed up any scale of pay of teachers of private managed English Schools; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether all the private managed English Schools are following the scale?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: *(a)* No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know whether it may not be reasonable to fix up the scale of pay as suggested in the Education Code?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It is a matter of opinion. Anyway, the matter has been under consideration. But we want to get the opinion of the managements.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai *(Thovala cum Agasteeswaram)*: Is there any provision in the Education Code allowing the increments of pay to teachers who are in public schools and disallowing the same in the case of teachers who serve in private schools? The private school teachers are getting below the State average rate.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The question does not arise.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai *(Municipal Councils)*: May I know whether the member is aware that the pay of teachers in private schools is much lower than that in the Government schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: I am aware.

President: What does the honourable member suggest?

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, steps will have to be taken so that the private school teachers may get the same pay as in Government schools.

President: Order, order. There are differences of opinion on the matter. Now the salary of private school teachers has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16. It would be impossible if the managements are asked immediately to pay Rs. 25. If they are asked to pay that amount to every teacher, they would not like the idea and all these schools will have to be closed. That has been made clear to those who have spoken on the subject. The increased pay can be given only to teachers who are employed in the compulsory area. Supposing all these schools are closed, it will be a very difficult situation. The only alternative is that Government should extend this compulsory system all over the State. One or two deputations have waited on me and I have said that if there is any real popular demand that Government should introduce the compulsory primary education in any locality and if the people in that locality are willing to hand over their schools to Government, Government will introduce it in such extra areas. In such cases Government are willing to conduct primary education even at the cost of more expenditure on their part. I have made it clear, and I am making it clearer now that it is not possible to extend primary education throughout the State today because it is a 10 year programme. But having regard to the present state of finances of the State, it can make some experiments in this year and in the next year. If in any compact area the local managements are willing to assist, Government will consider the question of extending primary

education to that locality also. Immediately the teachers there will be paid Rs. 25. Two deputations waited upon me and I told them that the extension is possible if only one or two localities wanted to extend the new scheme.

Optional subjects in Form IV.

55. ***Mr. G. Ravi Varma** (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what prompted the Government to introduce the optional system for subjects in Form IV of the English High Schools in the State this year;

(*b*) whether they have provided for the giving of elementary knowledge in these subjects in the classes of the Middle Schools;

(*c*) whether they have given instructions to the managements of the various private High Schools in the State early enough for introducing this system;

(*d*) whether the curricula of studies in the new system was published early enough in any issue of the Government Gazette; and

(*e*) whether they have any idea of abolishing the 8th and 9th classes of the Vernacular High Schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: (*a*) To expedite the introduction of the new syllabus sanctioned by Government.

(*b*) Yes; in some subjects. Others could be started only in Form IV, as is done now.

(*c*) The Headmasters were given the scope of the new syllabus in a conference held at Trivandrum.

(*d*) No. Syllabuses are not published in the Gazette.

(*e*) Yes; progressively.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: In regard to part (a), may I know whether the new syllabus sanctioned by Government conforms to the proposals of the Re-organisation Committee?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker (*Mavelikara and Thiruvella* cum *Pathanamthitta*): With reference to answer to part (c), may I know whether headmasters of private schools were called up?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Yes, Sir. Every headmaster was invited.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know what was their opinion with regard to the new syllabus sanctioned by Government?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: They were all of opinion that it was worthwhile attempting the new syllabus.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know whether it is advisable to attempt such things when the whole re-organisation rests with the Government?

President: Unless the honourable member sits down, you need not answer.

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Re-organisation can proceed only progressively. It must be started in the IV Form, in the V Form and then in the VI Form. We have started it in the IV Form.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know whether Arithmetic forms one of the general subjects in the High School Classes under the new scheme?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It is one of the optional subjects.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know whether Arithmetic is the most useful part among the subjects that have to be taught in High School classes?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Honourable member may know that the most necessary part has been completed in the middle school classes.

Mr. K. S. Joseph (*Mavelikara and Tiruvella cum Pathanamthitta*): In regard to part (b), it is stated that in some subjects they have provided for the giving of elementary knowledge. May I know from the honourable member, how the students reaching the IV Form can be expected to select these optional subjects without having a preliminary knowledge previously?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: Even before the introduction of these optional subjects, certain subjects such as Chemistry and Physics were new subjects. Similarly here instead of taking all subjects they can select four subjects out of the five or six they had previously.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Is not the honourable member aware that there was a system of optional started in the V Form and that that system was given up because it was a failure?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: The Re-organisation Committee thought that in this era of industrialisation such revival of the system will be distinctly advantageous to the pupils.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I can understand the honourable member when he says it is advantageous to have options. But my question is how can a student, knowing nothing what Physics is, what Chemistry is, or what Economics is, select subjects. Who is going to select for him?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : I think the honourable member himself has experienced it. In Colleges too we have been selecting optional subjects without having any previous knowledge.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : ഇതിൽ താണ ക്ലാസിലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾ ആപ്ഷനൽ എടുത്തുകൂടില്ലേ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : ഭാഷകൾ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാറുണ്ട്.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai : May I know whether instruction is imparted in the mother tougue in the High Schools?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Yes, Sir. For the IV Form only.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the Government have provided sufficient number of Hindi Instructors to teach in the IV Form?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : The extra numbers wanted are under consideration of the Government. They will be appointed immediately.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : May I know whether the Government schools are provided with teachers to teach all these subjects which are introduced in the IV Form?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Optionals are so chosen as to be able to be taught in that particular school by the teachers who are appointed there.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : May I know how these private institutions are to introduce this new syllabus in IV Form if they are not informed of the matter, say, two or three months previous to the introduction?

Mr A. Narayanan Tampi : There is nothing new in the new syllabus. All these subjects were existing in all schools. Instead of making them all compulsory, they are given option to select four from them.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma : May I know whether practical classes are conducted according to the new syllabus?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi : Even though all these subjects were existing, it may not be possible to get the necessary materials for conducting practical classes. To the extent possible we are giving practical training.

President : Honourable members know that during question time, only one supplemental question can be asked. I am giving a great deal of latitude to honourable members. Though I am doing so, this is not the occasion to get general information on the matter. If anything obscure is given in the answer, that can be clarified and only one question can be asked. Further information cannot be obtained under the guise of questions.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: May I know how many High School combinations are possible there if in the same class in the same school, a number of optional subjects are followed?

Mr. A Narayanan Tampi: All the combinations are possible.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: May I know how it is possible to provide so many teachers to teach all these optional subjects in the different schools?

Mr. A Narayanan Tampi: For that matter, no college in the Presidency provides for all optional subjects to be taught. It is impossible. Those which are suitable to the schools and those which the great majority of students choose will be provided for.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Will not the difficulty with regard to the appointment of a number of teachers in each school arise?

President: How is it a question? It is not a particular matter which can be answered on the floor of the House. It is a matter of opinion and of discussion. Honourable members may raise these points during the general discussion if they find it necessary.

Mr K S. Joseph: I will reserve it for general discussion.

President: If honourable members think that there is a certain amount of mistake in this procedure, they may raise it during the general discussion and the Director of Public Instruction will answer it.

Text Books.

56. *** Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether text books have been prescribed and notified as usual, for the current school year, before the reopening of schools;

(*b*) if so, the number and date of the Government Gazette in which the list was published;

(*c*) after reopening, whether any change has been brought about as to text books and as to syllabus; and

(*d*) if so, the nature of changes, so effected?

Mr. A Narayanan Tampi: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government Gazette dated 26-3-1946.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Text books in Malayalam, Tamil and Arabic (optionals) for Form IV have been prescribed in accordance with the new syllabus.

Schools handed over for Primary Education.

57. *Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker : Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list showing the total number of schools handed over for Primary Education purposes, showing details about managements and conditions of surrender ?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi. The member is referred to the answer to Question No. 1 answered on the 7th August 1946.

Government servants over 55 years of age.

58. *Mr. K. S. Joseph : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants now continuing in service after their completion of the 55th year ;

(b) the names and designations of those who have been recruited into service after they completed 55 years of age ; and

(c) how many of them are Travancoreans and how many non-Travancoreans ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar *(Secretary to Government)* : *(a)* 762.

(b) Messrs.

1. C. I. Gopala Pillai, Curator, Sri Chitra Hindu Religious Library, Trivandrum, Devaswom Department.
2. P. V. Jacob, Sanitary Circle Officer, Public Health Department.
3. R. Subramonia Aiyar, Do. Do.
4. V. Padmanabha Aiyangar Do. Do.
5. M. Arjunan Pillai, Sanitary Assistant, Public Health Department.
6. Mohamed Bava Do. Do.
7. N. G. Kesava Pillai Do. Do.
8. L. A. Krishna Aiyar, Special Officer for the Revision of Forest Code and Manual, Forest Department.
9. P. Velayudhan Nair, Office Assistant to the Conservator of Forests for one year Do.
10. Dewan Bahadur L. Vekatakrishnan, Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
11. Messrs. T. R. Narasimhachariar, Deputy Chief Engineer, P. W. D.
12. G. Nilakanta Pillai, Draftsman Do.
13. G. S. Charles Do. Do.
14. Philip G. D. Netto, Do. Do.

[Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar.]

15. Messrs. H. C. Papworth, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University.
16. V. Rangacharya, Professor of History, His Highness the Maharaja's University College Do.
17. Rao Sahib M. Raghava Aiyangar, Professor of Tamil under Rm. Alagappa Chettiar Endowment Fund. Do.
18. Ganesa Aiyar, Municipal Food Rationing Officer, Alleppey, Food Dept.
19. G. R. Venkatavarada Iyengar, Malayalam Pandit, English High School, Chalai, Trivandrum, Education Department.
20. R. Srinivasan, Director, Trivandrum Broadcasting Station.

(c) 15 of them are Travancoreans and 5 non-Travancoreans.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Of the 15 Travancoreans that have been re-entertained may I know whether they have been re-entertained, to their old posts ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : They were re-entertained because of their experience and standing in the department. In the Public Health Department six persons were entertained temporarily in connection with the outbreak of cholera and plague. Five have been disbanded and only one is continuing. In the P. W. Department, 3 or 4 people were entertained in the lower ranks owing to the paucity of qualified men. The rest are experts in their respective walks of life and their experience and knowledge will be of use to the Government.

Promotions in public service.

59. *Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : *(Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalai)* : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a G. O. directing that promotions relating to the ministerial staff in public service up to Rs. 100 be granted to graduates and under-graduates in the proportion of 3 to 1 ; and

(b) whether that G. O. has been adhered to by Government in the matter of appointments as Deputy Tahsildars in the year 1121 M. E. ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : *(a)* Yes.

(b) Yes, subject to considerations of special efficiency in individual cases.

Encouragement to Ayurveda.

60. *Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : Will the Government be pleased to state the steps they have taken to encourage Ayurvedic medical treatment in the State ?

Mr. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar : The member is referred to the Annual Administration Reports of the department.

Export of Timber.

61. * **Mr. Paul A. Thaliath** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they have got proper statistics of the total quantity of timber exported from the State every year : and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the quantity exported in the years 1119, 1120 and 1121 respectively ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan *(Excise Commissioner)* : *(a)* Yes.

(b)

Year.	Quantity. c. ft.
1119	21,24,227
1120	15,92,451
1121 (First 8 months.)	9,64,799

Supply of uniforms in the Excise Department.

62. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether uniforms are supplied by the Government free to Excise Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors or Assistant Commissioners ;

(b) whether they are to provide themselves with uniforms at their own cost ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are differences in colour and other minor matters in the uniforms worn by the officers of the Excise Department mentioned in part *(a)* ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that uniforms are supplied free of charge to the officers of the Excise Department in British India and Cochin ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan : *(a)* No.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no difference in colour. But there are other differences.

(d) Information is not available.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : May I know from the member whether the uniforms are supplied free of cost to the members of the Police Department ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan : According to my information, uniforms are supplied free of cost only to the lower staff, namely, the head constables and the constables.

Abkari shops in the Kottayam Division.

63. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan** : Will the Government be pleased :

(*a*) to lay on the table a list of the persons who have bid the contracts for the vend of arrack and toddy in the Kottayam Division for the year 1122 ; and

(*b*) to state how much the aggregate amount of the revenue from arrack and toddy forecast for 1122 in the Division is in excess of that for 1121 ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan : (*a*) The list is laid on the Secretary's table.

(*b*)

	Toddy shop.			Arrack shop.			Total.		
Division.	Current rental.	Bid for 1122.	Increase.	Current rental.	Bid for 1122.	Increase.	Current rental.	Bid for 1122.	Increase.
Kottayam	6,72,080	15,15,285	8,43,205	3,55,955	4,82,445	1,26,490	10,28,035	19,97,730	9,69,695

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : സർ, കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിൽപ്പെട്ട ചില ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും കത്തോലിക്കാ കാൺഗ്രസ്സിൽപ്പെട്ട ചില അംഗങ്ങളും ചേർന്ന് മദ്യവർജ്ജനത്തിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രചരണവേല നടത്തിയതായി ഗവൺമെന്റിനറിയാമോ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: അങ്ങനെ നടത്തിയതായി അറിവില്ല.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ കത്തകയായി കള്ള്, ചാരായം ഇവ പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണെന്ന് അറിയാമോ ?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണെന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നതു്.

Abkari cases.

64. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when persons arrested in abkari or customs contravention cases and when they have to be taken from the place of arrest for further action to courts or offices of the superiors, whether the officers of the department who escort such persons from the place of arrest to courts or offices are allowed any T. A. bus allowance etc., for their expenses as well as for the expenses and meals of the person arrested; and

(*b*) in case persons arrested are unable or refuse to walk the distance, how are such persons to be carried and at whose cost?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: (*a*) Not ordinarily.

(*b*) In cases in which the accused is unable to walk (which are very rare) the cost is first met by the officer in charge of the accused and funds are subsequently sanctioned. Cases of refusal to walk have not arisen.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Answer to part (b) of the question says "Cases of refusal to walk have not arisen." A contingency is likely to arise. Is it enough to provide only after the contingency has arisen?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan: No, Sir. When the contingency arises, provision will be made.

Illicit distillation.

65. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of cases of illicit distillation detected in the years 1118, 1119 and 1120 respectively; and

(*b*) how many of the cases ended in conviction in the respective years?

Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan:

	Cases.		
	1118	*1119*	*1120*
(*a*) The number of cases of illicit distillation detected in the year ...	21	13	17
(*b*) The number of such cases which ended in conviction in the respective years ...	20	13	15

Collection for Catholic Education Fund.

66. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they are aware that collections are being made from low-paid Government servants in the name of the Catholic Education Fund; and

(*b*) whether they are aware that certain Catholic Officers are levying such collection from their subordinates?

Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) and (*b*) Government are not aware.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: സർ, ഏതെങ്കിലും ഫണ്ട് പിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai: പിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അറിയാം.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ആ ഫണ്ട് ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഉത്തമതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വിരുദ്ധമായി വെളിയിൽ പ്രചാരണവേല നടത്തുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

President: Order, order. So far as I have ascertained, this fund is being collected by various dignitaries and laymen for the purpose of conducting schools themselves if they do not want to come into the Government scheme. But the figures, I doubt, have not been properly calculated by those who started the collection of subscriptions because roughly Rs. 20 lakhs a year will be needed. Therefore, about Rs. 6 crores would have to be collected for the whole State. I do not know whether that amount will be collected or not. There is no harm in doing it. It will be a great relief to the Government. What is the difficulty?

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan: ഈ ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനും രൂപാ മിസ്സ്. ആനിമസ്ക്രീൻ ഡൽഹിയിലെ പ്രചാരണവേലയ്ക്കു അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

President: How is the Government concerned about it ?

All-Travancore Library Association.

67. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any representation from the All-Travancore Library Association ;

(*b*) if so, when ;

(*c*) what action has been taken on it ;

(*d*) whether the Government have given any grant for that Association for 1121 for the proper conduct and organisation of the libraries in the State ?

Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 20-12-1945.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

(*d*) Yes. A lump sum grant of Rs. 100 has been paid to the Association for 1121.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether this Association has done any work by way of organisation ?

Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai: A memorandum submitted by them says that they have made a survey of this condition of the libraries in the State, affiliated 71 libraries, revived a few and established a few.

Management of the State Transport.

68. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have any scheme to transfer the management of the State Transport Services to any individual or Company ;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the name of the individual or Company ;

(*c*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the negative, whether they have any idea to transfer the entire mechanical side (repair, upkeep etc.,) to any one ; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, the name of the party ?

Mr. N. Ramamurti *(Director of Transport)*: *(a)* and *(c)* There are no such schemes before Government.

(b) and *(d)* do not arise.

Transport Department.

69. ***Mr. G. Ravi Varma**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any idea with the Government of entrusting the Transport Department to a limited company last year or early this year ;

[Mr. G. Ravi Varma.]

(b) if so, what induced the Government to consider such a course of action; and

(c) whether they have any idea at present to take such a step?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: May I know from the member whether there was not a resolution to that effect to be moved by the official member in one of the sessions of the Council last year?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: The resolution that should have been moved by the official member was to consider the future policy in the matter from the point of view of the desirability of forming a public limited company and was intended to ascertain the opinion of the House.

Waiting sheds at Alwaye and Parur.

70. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representation has been received about the construction of waiting sheds at Alwaye and Parur for passengers who travel in the State Transport buses?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Yes; the matter is receiving attention.

Mr. Paul A Thaliath: May I know when Government will be able to come to a decision in this matter?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Very soon, Sir.

President: Has not something been done?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: No, Sir. We are negotiating with the South Indian Railway Company.

State Transport Buses.

71. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed:** Will the Government be pleased to state the number of new buses put on the road for service by the State Transport Department during the year 1121?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: 35.

State Transport Buses.

72. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Transport buses in service at present throughout the entire State:

(b) the number of State Transport buses in service in 1120;

(c) the number of buses added to the State Transport Service during 1121;

(d) what is the maximum seating capacity in the ordinary transport bus;

(e) the number of passengers that are at present actually being accommodated on an average at one trip at one time in the transport bus;

(f) the number of persons who died as the result of bus accidents of transport service from the beginning of 1120 up to the end of Edavom 1121;

(g) the number of persons who sustained serious injuries by bus accidents of transport service from the beginning of 1120 up to the end of Edavom 1121;

(h) whether any steps have been taken by the Transport Department to relieve the congestion in the bus service; and

(i) if so, what those steps are?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: *(a)* 135.

(b) 104.

(c) 35.

(d) Ranges from 20 to 32 according to the type of the vehicles.

(e) Within the limits prescribed in (d) above, plus a limited number of standing passengers.

(f) 7.

(g) 15.

(h) Yes.

(i) Increasing the fleet by the addition of extra vehicles, recently purchased.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know from the member whether more passengers are not taken now even from the very start?

President: Order, order. I think I must make an announcement. I find that there is a tremendous amount of feeling on the subject of overcrowding. I have ordered that from the 1st Chingom 1122, 10 or 12 seats according to the statistics with the Transport Department may be reserved in each bus and that no person should be admitted more than the exact number allowed, so that in no bus throughout the State there will be over-crowding. A certain number of seats will be reserved for the intermediate passengers. Supposing 60 people can be accommodated in a bus, about 10 or 12 seats will be reserved for the intermediate passengers. Subject to that about 40 people will be allowed from the starting point. If people do not get seats they will have to suffer the consequence. When I asked the other House about this there was a division of opinion on the matter. Some members said that no limit should be placed. Other members felt differently. So, subject to what

[President.]

may happen in the course of the General Discussion or in the course of the discussion on the Transport Department, I have asked the Director of Transport to make it impossible for any bus to admit any one person more than the number provided for. After obtaining the opinion of this honourable house, Government will come to a conclusion. But at present, I wish to make it clear that unless very powerful grounds are shown to the contrary, no one person more than the admitted number will be allowed to be carried in a bus. Government want to do that and they are in a better position to do so because they are getting some 110 extra vehicles from Calcutta. Those vehicles also will be put into the services. In one particular speech it was mentioned that the one topic for discussion all over India was about the mismanagement of the Transport Department and over-crowding in buses. If that is the general topic of discussion all over India, one does not want to keep on that conversation. It is because people want to get into the buses that there is over-crowding. If people are willing to put up with inconveniences, Government have no objection. People must suffer the inconveniences having allowed them to come in. So, subject to what may fall from the honourable members during the time of the General Discussion and the discussion on the Transport Department, orders have been given to the Director of State Transport Department not to allow over-crowding in any bus from 1st Chingom.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether the bus accidents were due to rash driving and negligence on the part of the drivers or due to over-crowding?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Some were due to negligence and rash driving on the part of drivers and some due to the negligence of the pedestrians. I do not think there was any accident due to over-loading.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know how many were due to negligence and rash driving on the part of the drivers?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: I regret I have not got the statistics with me now.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: Answer to part (f) says that there were 7 deaths due to accidents. May I know whether the Director has enquired into the causes for these deaths?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Yes, Sir.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: May I know the result of his enquiries?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: In cases where it was due to the negligence on the part of drivers action has been taken. Where pedestrians have been injured, compensation was paid to the people concerned.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: May I know the action taken by the Director of Transport with regard to deaths caused by the negligence on the part of drivers?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: The drivers have been dismissed and the Inspector General of Police has been directed to frame charges against them and conduct cases in courts of law.

Accidents to State Transport Buses.

73. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of accidents to State Transport Buses during the year 1121;

(*b*) the number of casualties, if any; and

(*c*) whether the department has enquired into the cause of these accidents?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: (*a*) 21.

(*b*) 5.

(*c*) Yes.

Overload in the State Transport Buses.

74. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed**: Will the Government be pleased to state the measures taken for checking overload in buses operated by the State Transport Department?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: It is proposed to increase the number of vehicles by about 50 per cent. on the present routes within the next four months for which purpose additional vehicles have been purchased.

Trivandrum-Nedumangad Bus Service.

75. ***Mr. K. Shahul Hameed**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Director of Transport has received any representation from the public of Nedumangad praying that the Trivandrum-Nedumangad bus service may be extended to Pazhakutti, the heart of the town; and

(*b*) the action taken thereon?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

State Transport Buses running between Alwaye and Parur.

76. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether State Transport buses were running 9 times a day between Alwaye and Parur on any date in Edavom;

(*b*) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the same number is still continued; and

(*c*) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, when the reduction took place and the cause for such reduction?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: *(a)* Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The reduction was made on 10-11-1121 as it was found difficult to operate all trips with one bus.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know the number of trips now undertaken?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Five.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Is it not possible to introduce another shuttle service?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Yes, Sir. We are proposing to increase the number of trips.

Bus service in the Kottayam Division.

77. ***Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) why the State Transport does not commence service on important routes in the Kottayam Division; and

(b) to whom has been given the monopoly of all bus service routes in the Division; and

(c) how long it is since the monopoly was granted?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: *(a)* Due to want of additional vehicles.

(b) To none.

(c) Does not arise in view to answer to part (b).

State Transport Advisory Committee.

78. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been received from the State Transport Advisory Committee suggesting to conduct express services between Quilon-Aroor and Kottayam-Vaikom; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the recommendation has been accepted.

Mr. N. Ramamurti: *(a)* No. But in respect of Kottayam-Vaikom route a recommendation has been received.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Is it not possible to consider the question of introducing express service between Quilon and Aroor in the general scheme?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Not at the present moment.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know when the Kottayam-Vaikom line will be taken?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Very shortly, I hope Sir.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: May I know whether one of the reasons for the recommendation was the heavy overcrowding on private buses in that line?

Mr. N. Ramamurti: Yes, Sir.

Import of cattle.

79. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cattle imported into Travancore from British India in the period from 1st Chingom 1120 to end of Medom 1121 under the quota allowed for the State?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai (*Assistant Director of Agriculture in charge*): No cattle have been imported during the period in question under the quota allowed for the State.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know the quota allotted for Travancore?

Mr. T. C Kochunni Pillai: 100 cattle per month.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know the reason why they were not imported?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: We have distributed the quota for January and February.

President: The Madras Government said that if the Mysore Government supplied them cattle, they will give us. We addressed the Government of India and they requested the Governments of Madras and Mysore to supply us 100 cattle heads per month.

Seed bull.

80. * **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any seed bull or buffalo is now being stationed and maintained by or under the Agricultural Inspector, Perumbavur;

(*b*) whether the Agricultural Inspector, Perumbavur, was having a seed bull or buffalo maintained previously; and

(*c*) if so, till what period?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: (*a*) No.

(*b*) No; but two stud buffaloes were being maintained at the place from 1113 under the Veterinary Inspector, Perumbavur;

(*c*) Till 1119 when the buffaloes had to be disposed of as they became unfit for service.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know when the seed bull will be provided?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: Very soon. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Cattle mortality.

81. * **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) to state whether they are aware that there is great cattle mortality in the Perumbavur town; and

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

(b) to lay on the table a list showing the number of cattle which died in the town of Perumbavur and in the whole of Kunnatnad Taluk due to diseases in 1120, the causes of mortality, the number of cases treated by the Veterinary Inspector, Perumbavur, and the number cured ?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: (a) There is no great cattle mortality in the Perumbavur town.

(b) Number of cattle that died due to diseases in 1120

in the Perumbavur town	8
Do. in the whole of Kunnatnad taluk	87
Causes of mortality—Outbreak of contagious diseases like Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax and Rinderpest.	
No. of cases treated by the Veterinary Inspector, Perumbavur, in 1120	1190
No. cured.	1046

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know from what source he got the information ?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: From the Veterinary Inspector at Perumbavur.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the taluk authorities and the Proverthicars are not bound to keep correct records with regard to cattle mortality ?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: I am not aware.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether they have enquired of the Tahsildar whether such census exists in the taluk ?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: I will enquire.

Perumbavur cattle market.

82 ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing :—

(a) the average number of cattle taken to the Perumbavur Cattle Market in 1120 on market days and the total number of cattle market days in a year ;

(b) the total amount for which the cattle market was auctioned for 1120 and 1121 ;

(c) whether any cattle was imported into the Taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha during 1120 ; and

(d) if so, the number imported into each of the said taluks in 1120 ?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai:

(a) Average number of cattle taken to the Perumbavur Cattle Market in 1120 on market days.	435
Total number of cattle market days in a year.	52

(*b*) Total amount for which the cattle market was auctioned for 1120. Rs. 3,900
Do. Do. 1121. Rs. 4,730

(*c*) No.

(*d*) In view of the answer to part (*c*), this question does not arise.

Cattle for ploughing.

83. * **Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the average number of cattle necessary for ploughing satisfactorily one acre of wet land for a single crop;

(*b*) the number of cattle fit and available for ploughing in the whole State in 1120; and

(*c*) the number of total acreage of land in the State in which paddy was cultivated after ploughing?

Mr T. C. Kochunni Pillai: (*a*) Ten pairs of cattle (for five ploughings).

(*b*) 2,81,237 bullocks and 54,529 buffaloes according to the Cattle Census taken in January 1945.

(*c*) About 6,00,400 acres.

Manure for ryots.

84. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the arrangements made for the distribution of manure to cultivators at cheap rates; and

(*b*) the number of cultivators who have taken advantage hitherto of the facility offered?

Mr. T.C. Kochunni Pillai: (*a*) Manure depots have been established at nearly 50 important centres in the State for the stocking and sale of manure to cultivators at subsidised rates. Chemical manures and organic manures have been procured from the Government of India and also with the assistance of the other administrations for distribution to cultivators. Manures for paddy, tapioca and other food crops are sold to *bona fide* ryots at 2/3 cost price, the loss on this account being borne by Government. Compost manure produced from town refuse and night soil is sold on a large scale from 15 Municipalities in the State. Government have sanctioned the issue of free passes to cultivators for the collection of green leaf and leaf mould from reserve forests.

(*b*) 1011 cultivators have taken advantage hitherto of the recent reduction in prices.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know the total number of manure depots in the State?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: There are 60 depots.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether there are depots in every taluk?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: Yes.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: May I know whether the member is aware that the supply of manure in some of the depots falls short of the requirements?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: Yes, Sir.

Manure for farmers.

85. ✻ **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the arrangements that have been made to distribute manure to cultivators at cheap rates; and

(*b*) how far the people are taking advantage of the concession offered?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: (*a*) The member is referred to the answer to part (a) of question No. 84 above.

(*b*) People are taking full advantage of the concessions offered.

Cultivation of Plantain.

86. ✻ **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Agricultural Department has estimated the total acreage now under plantain cultivation in the State; and

(*b*) whether in view of the shortage of foodstuffs, the Department has adopted any measures for the development of plantain cultivation?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

Fruit tree cultivation.

87. ✻ **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan:** Will the Government be pleased to state the area at present under fruit tree cultivation by the Agricultural Department?

Mr. T. C. Kochunni Pillai: 17 acres.

Non-pensionable Employees.

88. ✻ **Mr. N. Narayana Kurup:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the pay and scales of pay of contingency (non-pensionable) employees in the various departments have been generally increased or revised during the last three years;

(*b*) whether the recent revision of scales of pay has in any instance been extended to such contingency employees of Government?

(c) whether they have any proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of the contingency staff in any department; and

(d) if so, what they are?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the answer to part (c), the question does not arise.

Age of Superannuation.

89. * **Mr. A. N. Satyanesan**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme is in contemplation to revise the recent orders raising the age of superannuation of Government officers to 58?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: No.

Pension.

90. * **Mr. K. S. Joseph**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers drawing a pay of over Rs. 50 that retired from service on or before 1-1-1121 in the Education, Medical and Public Health Departments and after 1-7-1120;

(b) the names and number of those whose pensions have not been sanctioned;

(c) why so much delay has been made in each case;

(d) whether there is a circular that retiring officers should be enabled to draw their pensions within three months of their retirement?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar:

(a) Education Department 3
Medical Deparment 5
Public Health Department 1

(b) One, *viz.*, Mr. C. V. Varghese, retired Assistant Inspector of Schools.

(c) Time taken for settlement of liabilities and reetifying defects in the pension papers.

(d) The answer is in the negative. But Government have issued instructions to all Heads of Departments that pension cases should be disposed of with the least possible delay.

Revision of salaries of Government servants.

91. * **Mr. K. Shahul Hameed**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the departments in which grade system of pay has been substituted by the scale system of pay in the revision of salaries of Government servants brought into effect from 1-6-1119; and

[Mr. K. Shahul Hameed.]

(*b*) whether officers receiving the same fixed pay in the same department were placed in different scales of pay in any of these departments ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) Anchal Department.

(*b*) Yes.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: With reference to answer to part (b) may I know the reason ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: The number in the higher scale has been fixed. Seniors in the lower grade will be promoted to the higher grade.

Time Scale.

92. * **Mr. N. Narayana Kurup**: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have any proposal for introducing time scale for pay and services for the ministerial staff in the Secretariat and the Account Office ;

(*b*) if so, why these offices alone are being selected ;

(*c*) whether any gradation will be fixed ;

(*d*) if so, who will be the authority ; and

(*e*) whether the senior men who have put in years of service will be given any immediate benefit ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government consider that as these offices are their central offices, the ministerial staff in them should be of the best type available and with a view to attracting the best men, higher scales of pay than in the other offices are considered necessary.

(*c*) The gradation is proposed to be two clerks in the upper division for one clerk in the lower division.

(*d*) The authority competent to make appointments in the offices concerned will also be the authority for giving effect to the regradation.

(*e*) The question will be considered after formal orders have been issued on the proposals.

Mr. N Narayana Kurup: May I know whether any other Department has prayed for a time scale ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: A few departments have prayed for a time scale.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: With reference to answer (b), may I know whether the ministerial staff is appointed by the Public Service Commissioner ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: May I know whether any special instruction is given to the Public Service Commissioner in the selection, to know whether there are people ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : The scheme has not yet been finally sanctioned by Government.

Time scale.

93. ***Mr. N. Narayana Kurup** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have any proposal to fix a time scale for the staff in the Secretariat and Account Office ;

(*b*) if so, what is the nature of the scale and;

(*c*) whether that gives any immediate benefit to those who have put in a service from 3 to 30 years after start on Rs. 20-30 and Rs. 30-45 and Rs. 45-75 respectively ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : (*a*) and (*b*) Yes. The proposal for the fixing of a time scale of pay for the ministerial staff of the Secretariat and the Accountant-General's office has been passed by the Finance Committee and the Sri Mulam Assembly. The attention of the member is also invited to pages 105 to 112 of the preliminary edition of the Budget for 1122.

(*c*) The question will be considered by Government after formal orders have been issued on the proposals.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : May I know whether the acceptance of the recommendations of the Standing Finance Committee was subject to a condition ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar : That will be considered separately.

T. A. of Officers.

94. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar** : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) when an officer in the Government service is transferred from one station to another, whether T. A. is allowed to the members of the officer's family ;

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the negative, how is the officer expected to take the members of his family with him ;

(*c*) what is the practice prevalent in Madras as regards T. A. to the members of the family of the officer who is transferred from one station to another ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that in the Madras Presidency when officer in Government service is transferred from one place to another, T. A. is allowed to all the members of his family including his servants ;

(*e*) whether they are aware that according to the latest amendment to the Madras T. A. Rules, Police officers who are required to attend the Police Medal Parades at Madras to receive the King's Police or Fire Services or the Indian Police Medals or Sanads for the titles of Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur are each permitted to take with them to the Parade two members of their family and to draw T. A. to the latter also for their journey to Madras and back ?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Under the present rules the officer has to meet the expenditure himself.

(*c*) Under the Madras T. A. Rules, an officer transferred from one station to another may draw one extra Railway fare for each adult member of his family who accompanies him and for whom full fare is actually paid and one half fare for each child for whom such fare is actually paid. For journeys by road, an officer of Grades I to III (pay exceeding Rs. 750) may draw one extra mileage if three members of his family accompany him and another extra mileage if more than three members of his family accompany him. Officers of Grade IV to XV (all officers in superior service on a pay not exceeding Rs. 750) may draw one extra mileage if two members of his family accompany him and another extra mileage if more than two members of his family accompany him.

Government servants of Grade XVI (subordinates in inferior service) may claim one extra mileage if accompanied by their families.

(*d*) T. A. is not allowed, as a rule, to servants of an officer on transfer. But in cases in which an officer may, under the rules, draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk by passenger train conveyances, horses and bulls, he may be allowed the allowances specified below.

In the case of a Motor-car—the cost of transporting a Chauffeur or Cleaner; For each horse—the cost of transporting one Syce and one Grass-cutter; For two bulls—the cost of transport of one servant.

(*e*) Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the Government are aware that when officers are transferred, they are put to much difficulty because their family is not being paid any T. A.?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: The matter is under the consideration of Government.

T. A. and batta of the Officers.

95. ***Mr. G. Ravi Varma**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amounts drawn by each of the following officers as T. A. and Batta for their tours inside and outside the State in 1120 and 1121 M. E?

(1) The Director of Food Supplies;
(2) Postwar Reconstruction Officer;
(3) The Electrical Engineer and Industrial Liaison Officer to Government;

(4) The Textile Commissioner;
(5) The Secretaries to Government; and
(6) The Director of Information.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar:

		1120			1121		
		Rs.	chs.	c.	Rs.	chs.	c.
1.	Director of Food Supplies ...	2,435	9	9	3,031	25	15
2.	Post War Reconstruction Officer ...	154	5	12	3,918	10	9
3.	Electrical Engineer ...	1,833	16	6	2,340	9	15
	Electrical Engineer on special duty and Industrial Liaison Officer ...				3,717	17	13
4.	Textile Commissioner ...	526	5	0	1,471	1	0
5.	Secretaries to Government ...	2,441	8	1	4,976	0	0
6.	Director of Information ...	1,882	24	0	1,896	15	0

Civil Court's Guide.

96. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there are any codified set of rules or practice in existence for our High Court;

(*b*) whether the provisions in the Civil Court's Guide are binding upon the High Court in any matter;

(*c*) if not how are they guided; and

(*d*) whether there is not a set of rules of practice for the High Court, Madras and other Provinces?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai *(Advocate-General)*:

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, in regard to cases tried on the original side.

(*c*) This does not arise in view of the answers to (*a*) and (*b*).

(*d*) Yes.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the codified set of rules are available to the public?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: It is difficult to understand. What does the honourable member want about the rules?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: The High Court say that the provisions of the Civil Court's Guide are not binding upon them.

President: Is it not largely a matter for the High Court? If the honourable member will send up a note on the subject, I will forward it to the High Court.

Amelioration of the condition of the legal profession.

97. ***Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai**. Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what steps are taken by the Travancore Bar Council for the amelioration of the condition of the legal profession;

(*b*) whether the Bar Council made any recommendation or recommendations to them or the High Court in regard to the same; and

(*c*) if so, what action has been taken by them in respect of the same?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*): Government have nothing to do with it.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: May I know whether the Government are aware that the profession of Advocates alone is not sufficiently recompensed for war conditions?

President: Of course, that is a melancholy fact, but what does the honourable member suggest?

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: The Advocate's fees are not raised.

President: The clients would not pay them. If the Bar Council and the Bar combine and put forward any revision of fees, the Government would not stand in the way. I am perfectly aware that whereas in every other profession, the emoluments have been revised, the advalorem fees are exactly what they were. If the Bar moves in the matter, Government would not stand in the way of increasing their fees.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: The High Court did not approve of the Bar Council's recommendations.

President: If the Council, in the course of its discussions, makes known the fact, we shall move the High Court.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: In 1120 the High Court, of their own accord, raised the ad valorem fees by 50 per cent.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive.

98. ***Mr. Paul A. Thaliath**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any scheme to separate the Judiciary from the Executive?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: The matter is under investigation by the Government.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: May I know when this investigation will be completed?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: As soon as possible.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: May I know whether the Government would consider the desirability of appointing a Committee?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: That will be considered.

Training for Judicial Subordinate Service.

99. ***Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is in existence any set of rules or special rules providing for training for the Travancore Judicial Subordinate Service;

(*b*) whether any sort of training is given to applicants desirous of entering Judicial Subordinate Service in the State as Judicial Department clerks before they are appointed; and

(*c*) whether they are aware that for want of training, the department and the public suffer much?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*): The answer is in the negative.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the Government are aware that because of the absence of training, the Department suffers much by the new hands?

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: I do not follow the question. What is the training that Munsiffs require before recruitment?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Not as a Munsiff, but as a clerk. Supposing a clerk is appointed and posted for duty in connection with execution. If he is given training before he is appointed to the post, as is obtaining in British India, it would be of much use to the speedy disposal of work.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: I shall bring it to the notice of the High Court.

Press statement by Dr. Moonjee.

100. ***Mr. K. S. Joseph:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether a press statement given to the correspondent of the Malayala Rajyam by Dr. Moonjee has come to their notice, wherein Dr. Moonjee has compared India to a torch or candle lit at both ends, the (northern) end by Mahomedans and the (southern) end by Christians, while the middle portion (Hindus) was melting away due to the heat from both sides and the internal faction of dissentions;

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(*b*) whether he was not a State Guest; and

(*c*) whether these views of his were given expression to with the knowledge of Government?

Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan (*Administrative Secretary to the Dewan*): (*a*) Government have now seen the statement;

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: What is the significance of the word "now" in answer (*a*)?

Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan: When the question was put by the honourable member.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: In answer to part (*c*) may I know whether the views given expression to were within the knowledge of Government? Is it not a practice that State Guests do not issue statements without the knowledge of the Government?

Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan: No, Sir.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Will the Government allow any State Guest to publish a statement that goes against the interests of Government?

President: Order, order. For instance, Sir, Mirza Ismail who was here last as a State Guest gave an interview to certain Mahomedan students during which he said that the policy of this Government was thoroughly wrong. Thereafter Sir Mirza Ismail was asked by me how he gave that statement. He said that the students gave him that impression and that therefore he gave a note but that he did not expect it to be published. There are other statements made by State Guests which however are not published. A person is treated as a State Guest on account of his eminence or position in life. For instance, Mr. Ratnaswami, who was going to preside at the Catholic Conference, was treated as a State Guest. Mr. Ratnaswami's opinion of this Government and on the personnel of this Government is very well known, but that would not make any difference about his coming here and becoming a State Guest.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, may I know whether the Hindus are now melting, as is said in question (a) and whether it is a fact? *(Laughter).*

President: Whether Mr. Moonjee said so or whether melting of Hindus is taking place? *(Renewed Laughter).*

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

President: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Narayana Kurup:—

> "I beg leave to move that the business of this House be adjourned for discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation arising out of the troublous labour conditions in the various parts of this State as indicated by the statement made by the Dewan-President in this House yesterday regarding the notices of general strikes issued by labour associations in Quilon and Alleppey."

Does the House give leave to allow this motion ?

(There was a show of hands by eight honourable members).

I cannot give any time for this motion until the last day of the Council. It will be discussed on the 16th instant.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT.

President: Order, order. Before I make the announcement regarding the general discussion, I wish to say a few words to the honourable House, arising out of certain matters of very recent occurrence which this House should know. After my statement to the Joint Session, certain important developments have taken place in India and although the discussion of these matters is not allowable according to the present rules governing the Legislative bodies in the State, this Government, as I have stated on the previous occasion, have always been of the opinion that any steps taken by them or any policy propounded by them should be made known to the members of the Legislature. After the meeting of the Joint Session, it is now known to honourable members that the Muslim League has declined to cooperate and has announced the policy of direct action on the ground that its point of view has not been adequately considered. Honourable members will realise that the statement made by the Cabinet Mission was to the effect that a Constituent Assembly will be brought into existence and the general idea was that the Constituent Assembly would meet early in September. That Constituent Assembly when it first meets, would have no representatives of the Indian States on it. The parties that would meet are the parties who participated in the elections. They participated in the elections on purely communal basis, that is, the elections were those which were called general, those which were called Sikh and those which were called Muslim. Now the Sikhs have passed a resolution that they would have nothing to

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do with the Constituent Assembly. Thereafter, certain negotiations are going on and I understand that this afternoon a deputation of Sikhs is going to wait upon the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and some kind of decision will no doubt be arrived at. At the present moment, the position is that the Sikhs are not in the Constituent Assembly. The Muslims are not in the Constituent Assembly, and what is more, two leading representatives of the Muslim League, the Nawab of Mamdot and Nawab Liaquat Hyat Khan, have both stated that not only will they boycott the Constituent Assembly, not only will they start direct action, but that with all means of constitutional and extra constitutional power in their hands, they will prevent the formation of an interim Government. Therefore the only residual powers now in regard to the Cabinet Delegation's Scheme, are: (*a*) the Congress which have accepted the long term scheme but not the interim Government-scheme and (*b*) the States. The States, as I have told this honourable House, will not come into the picture at all until after the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. It is not known what the policy, either of the Congress or the Muslim League or the Government of India or the British Government is, if one or more parties boycott the Assembly—whether they are going to have only the Congress as constituting the whole of the Constituent Assembly. That is a matter on which the decision of the Congress will be given today or tomorrow, and I do not wish either to anticipate it or to say anything which will make things difficult for anybody participating in those discussions. It is after the Constituent Assembly meets and after grouping takes place, which cannot take place in the absence of the Muslim League, and after two Committees are appointed—one for fundamental rights and the other for minorities—that the Indian States through their Negotiating Committee will negotiate or have been requested to negotiate with a similar Committee to be appointed by the other members, *viz.*, the Congress, the Muslim League and the Sikhs taken together. In this position, I have no desire on the part of this Government to say anything except this—that this Government adhere to the determination expressed on behalf of this Government and on behalf of the Indian States generally—that they are willing and anxious to go into an All-India Union with fairly strong powers of an All-India character vested in the centre. This Government even now adheres to that opinion, but there is, however, one matter

which this Government wish to make absolutely clear. By negotiation is meant negotiation; nothing else than negotiation is meant by that word. Speeches that have been made by certain very important persons connected with the Congress have made it clear that whereas they are reconciled to residual independence on the part of the Provinces, Maulana Abul Kalaam Azad differing in that respect from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has definitely re-enunciated it yesterday that the Congress is not prepared to grant any independence to Indian States. Indeed, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated: "No independence of any kind will be allowed by us." Now that may or may not be so. I do not wish to detract from the tremendous position of vantage possessed by the Congress nor do I want to minimise the hold that Mahatma Gandhi has on the public of India and indeed on the public opinion of the world. But no State will ever consent to dictation of that kind and I wish to make that statement when the Congress is going to meet in Working Committee today that speaking on the side of this Government and I make bold to say, speaking on behalf of many other Indian States as well, whose opinion I am acquainted with, they are perfectly willing to negotiate and come to terms with the Congress on two conditions and on two conditions alone. Those conditions are, one, that the dynastic rights of the present Rulers of the State will be preserved intact. Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya's idea of dethronement of every State, the Rulers must be face to face with the dethronement that is taking place all around them—that idea, this Government and many other State Governments wish to repel. They should not like to negotiate with anybody with the idea that the dynastic rights and privileges of the Rulers are going to be affected by any arrangement or any dictation of any political body. Secondly, that the question of trying to say that only one form of Government is possible, that a Ruler or anybody in connection with the new constitutional reforms can only think of one system of Government which the Congress has advocated has to be given up in the course of the negotiations. Let me end by saying as I started in the beginning that this State, like many other States, is quite willing to negotiate with the Congress; quite willing to make common cause with the Congress for the purpose of attaining Indian independence and Indian freedom. But the State must insist that the States must remain and continue to remain States, and that the rights of the dynasty and of the Rulers should not be abrogated, minimised or

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taken away. In any system of Government, which this Government have also stated, the people must have an active participation in the work of every department of Government. There may be many methods of attaining that end and we would leave it largely to discussion between the leaders of public opinion in the States and the Rulers of those States rather than that any dictation should come from outside. I may only say that what I said in the joint session with regard to the particular form of the Westminster type of responsible Government has been enforced and re-emphasised by what is happening again in Sind and the Punjab. Yesterday, a person who was in the Coalition party went over to the Muslim League. Half way through his vote, he came back to the Coalition party. After having voted with the Coalition party he joined the Muslim League. This morning another person said that he joined the Muslim League in the hope that they would do some work but as the Muslim League was ever looking after personal aggrandisement of the Muslim League, he joined the Coalition party. The same thing has happened in Sind. Here again, we have no right to criticise, but a constitutional crisis has now developed in our sister State. The Cochin ministry has resigned on a vote of immediate responsible government. A vote of want of confidence was sought to be moved against the ministry on the ground not that they did their work badly but because they did not press for immediate responsible government. On that issue the ministry was defeated by 29 votes to 13—a no-confidence motion moved by the leader or the opposition charged the ministry with not having made efforts to advance immediate responsible government in the State. The two ministers of Cochin—Mr. Lonappan and Mr. Balakrishna Menon have resigned following this no-confidence motion.

I am not blaming any party. I am not criticising what has taken place elsewhere but in relation to the constitution of Travancore, I can say this. Supposing such a state of things arises here. What is the position? Today no other person can take up the ministry in Cochin unless immediate responsible government is given because a vote of no-confidence has been passed and there is no responsible government, and no other persons can become ministers without that responsible government having been established. Therefore, the only alternative is the immediate establishment in the course of today, of responsible

government. Otherwise the business of the Council cannot go on. Immediate responsible government must be established today, or all business must be stopped unless of course they go back as British India has done to a caretaker Government and Sir George Boag retains the administration. That is the kind of crisis which this Government have been trying to guard against. There must be some continuity of executive administration. Supposing a ministry is constantly thinking of the possibility of going out of office on some ground or other tomorrow or the day after. Then it will not be possible to do the tremendous amount of work which is essential for us at this critical juncture in our history. Let me not be understood to have criticised anything that has taken place in Cochin. They are at perfect liberty to pass any resolution and to remove any ministry and to institute an immediate responsible government if His Highness makes up his mind to grant it in the course of the next 24 hours. That will undoubtedly be an epoch-making step.

One more matter and I shall finish. There is a feeling of suspicion expressed in many newspapers and other sources, that the Government do not propose to take anybody into confidence before promulgating their scheme of reforms. That is not so. This Government have stated only four conditions which are fundamental. I have expressed this to the other House on another occasion, when, in the course of the general discussion this question was definitely raised. And I am mentioning it here in order that honourable members may be fully apprised of it. Government do propose to take into confidence the public and all the constituted organised parties in the State including the Communists, the State Congress and the various parties that are functioning in this House and elsewhere, the Nair Service Society and the S. N. D. P. Yogam and all the Muslim associations and others. But that will be done as soon as our preliminary steps on the subject are completed. Those steps proceed on four assumptions. Those are final and inescapable. His Highness who is, after all, handing over some of his powers does not wish to hand them over excepting on this footing. What is that? First of all, adult suffrage; that is, the final decision, adult suffrage of all over a particular age; secondly, two completely elected legislatures, one elected on the basis of territorial constituencies and the other on a functional basis; thirdly, non-official Presidents and non-official personnel, in both the Chambers; and fourthly, the obligation of the Executive to respect and carry out the decisions of the Legislature subject to certain definite vetoes, the exercise of these vetoes on every occasion to be explained publicly. Those are the only funda-

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mental things which cannot be departed from. The constitution on that basis, is being framed and it is hoped to be ready in about a couple of months. As soon as that is ready, whatever may happen or may not happen in British India a kind of conference will be summoned and the opinion of the people obtained. That is all I wish to say.

PROCEDURE REGARDING GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET AND THE VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The debate on the budget will begin today with a general discussion followed by the voting of demands for grants from the next day. The maximum of four days allowed under Rule 74 of the Legislative Rules has been allotted for the latter. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they appear in the printed list placed in your hands. The demand under III—Public Works Department, including Water Works and Drainage may be discussed for two hours, and not more than one hour will be allotted for each of the remaining demands. If the time taken up for questions and answers is less than an hour, the remaining time will also be available to the House for the voting of demands, but such available time will not go to increase the time allotted for any one demand, and will only enable the House to reach more demands.

Honourable members of the Council are, of course, aware that they should discuss each demand as a whole, and vote upon it as a whole, without moving for the reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant. To enable the discussion of each demand in the Council, it is not necessary that the members should send in any specific motion, and the Council will have the right to assent or refuse its assent to any demand when it is put to the House.

During the general discussion no member other than the Financial Secretary will be allowed more than 15 minutes, and in the voting of demands for grants the time limit for speeches for members will be 10 minutes. I hope honourable members will so adjust their speeches as to make it possible for a large number of their colleagues including the official members to participate in the debate.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: With regard to the discussion on the demands, I move that the following order may be accepted.

President : Yes. The list that Honourable members have is the list as discussed by the Assembly.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : I want some change in that. I move that the order may be as follows, 4, 5, 6...........

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai : This is the original list and not the list as discussed in the Assembly.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : I move that the order may be like this ; 4, 5, 6, 3, 20, 10, 11, 39, 9, 17, 18, 16, 22, 35.

President : It is generally found that there is no adequate discussion on certain matters which are important. Honourable members know that item No. 4, General Administration, is given one hour. I feel it is an important motion being a vote of confidence or otherwise in the Government. Therefore item 4 must be discussed fully and my own suggestion is that if the honourable members approve of it, 4, 5 and 6 may be taken together and three hours may be set apart for the discussion. The P. W. D. in any case has two hours but the drawback will be that there will be nobody to answer. The answers will certainly be given by the Secretary. There is no Chief Engineer now and honourable members know that.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : I move that only one hour need be allotted for P. W. D.

President : But my suggestion is if the honourable member discusses with the others, say during lunch time, and gives me a list I shall accept it. But for tomorrow as the other thing is urgent, we shall have these demands 4, 5 and 6 moved together and allotted three hours. Next to that P. W. D. may be discussed. The honourable member may show his list to his colleagues and if they all agree we shall proceed in that order.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup : 20, 10 and 11 may be taken together.

President : It is entirely for you to decide. As I say I shall accept the agreed suggestion of the House subject to the rule that if more than one demand are taken together they will be entitled to be allotted the total number of hours allotted for them.

Mr. K. S. Joseph : Mr. Kurup and I consulted and agreed.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : But 20 cannot be taken either with 10 or 11.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : I request that general discussion may be continued tomorrow also.

President : If honourable members say so I have no objection.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I would suggest that the adjournment motion fixed for today may be discussed on a non-official day.

President: But there is already another adjournment motion for the non-official day. That is Mr. Narayana Kurup's.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE CUT MADE BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, since the presentation of the budget at the Joint Session of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, all the demands for grants were passed by the Assembly, subject to a cut of Re. 1 in the allotment of Rs. 1,93,31,250 under Demand III—Public Works Department including Water Works and Drainage. This cut has been accepted by Government. I beg to submit that the demands to be moved in this House be amended accordingly.

President: The P. W. D. demand was cut by Rupee one by the other House and the Government have accepted that cut. Now the general discussion commences.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): I rise to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the very progressive budget and the lucid speech he made in introducing it. I wish not to cover the whole ground in my speech. I shall confine my speech to one or two topics, having regard to the limitations of time and the necessity for everybody to make some observations.

First of all, I will make reference to the transport. Sir, you have been kind enough to tell us today that overcrowding would be stopped. We heard it with very great joy, particularly those of us who do not own cars. If overcrowding is to be stopped it will be a great benefit. And now that there are 110 extra vehicles......

President: But then there is another thing. I find that many of our existing vehicles were really running on dilapidated engines put together, so to say, with strings. We must discard a number of our existing vehicles.

Mr. M. Govindan: If some are to be discarded like that, it is doubtful whether the 110 extra vehicles will be enough to provide for the convenience of the travellers and to enforce the rule with regard to overcrowding.

President: But that can be experimented. What I say is, there is a great deal of what might be called confused thinking on this matter. A particular bus may be overcrowded and people see that and are appalled. The other buses may not be so overcrowded. Let us try this experiment of not allowing a single person more than the strict rule, for a month or two. Let us see how many people we have to disappoint and how many more buses will be necessary. We shall then obtain a fair bird's-eye-view of the situation.

Mr. M. Govindan: That experiment can be made and it is very necessary.

I am told that the transport service run by the Government is to be extended to new roads. Of course, extension is for the benefit of the public. But before doing so, let us make sure whether we will be able to enforce this new rule on the roads which we already operate on. So far as the towns are concerned, I feel that even double the present number would not be enough to prevent overcrowding. I have a proposal to make in this connection. There are many private bus owners...

(At this stage, the Dewan-President left the House and the Chair was occupied by Mr. G. Ravi Varma, one of the panel of Chairmen.)

I would make this suggestion. There are many private bus owners who have no roads to operate on. Why not they be asked to supplement the services of the Sirkar. The Sirkar does not want to monopolise the service. What they have in mind is the convenience of the people. So let Government take some roads. If the number of buses is not sufficient, let us, by all means, supplement with buses of private owners. There are many private bus owners who have no right to run bus services and would be anxious to get the right. Let us make an estimate of the number of buses which will be required for operating our existing lines and then supplement the activities of Government, if necessary, by piivate agencies. I believe it is a very simple matter. In fact, why should the Government be so very particular that the roads in which they are running a service should not be operated by private agencies? I think that that is not the correct position for the Government to adopt, because it is the convenience of the public that ought to be their first care. That is all with regard to transport.

Now, with regard to the announcement by the Government.

(At this stage the Dewan-President resumed the Chair.)

With regard to transport, all that I wanted to say was that private owners should be allowed to supplement the work done by the Transport Department.

The next subject that I wish to touch upon is the provision made in the budget for backward communities. I have been always......

President: There is one matter I would very much like to see discussed here. Either in the general discussion or in appropriate places any specific and constructive suggestions as to the method of utilising the provisions of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs made in the budget for village uplift, would be welcomed. That is a matter on which Government woud be grateful to have the opinion of the honourable members, in a kind of compendious manner. This is a matter which affects the villages and the experience of the honourable members in regard to village economy would be of the greatest possible assistance to Government.

Mr. M. Govindan: I would say somethig with regard to the expenditure of these Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs on rural uplift work. This is a considerable amount and the department which will be administering it must be considered a pucca department. At present the Protector's department is concerned with this administration. In the first place, let us not call him Protector. Let us give him some other name.

President: What is the name the honourable member would suggest?

Mr. M. Govindan: Call him Commissioner of Uplift Work, for instance;—something which will indicate that he is a big officer. Even in regard to the salary that he gets, we find that it is very low.....

President: Who?

Mr. M. Govindan: The Protector. Whoever he may be, the officer to administer this fund ought to be getting at least Rs. 500.....

President: Is he not getting Rs. 350 now?

Mr. M. Govindan: That is a small salary for the work which falls on him now. He must be made a big officer. His status must be equal to that of a Division Peishkar. And what about the Field Officers? They are getting a salary of Rs. 30 or so. Particularly now that they have got to do a considerable amount of work.....

President: From where does the honourable member get the idea that the Protector of Backward Communities is going to administer these Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs?

Mr. M. Govindan: Rs. 3 lakhs certainly is to be...

President: The idea is that those who are responsible for village administration will do their work in conjunction or co-ordination with the people of the locality. If the co-operative organisations can be utilised, Government will be very glad. On public platforms talks are made of co-operative organisations and their possibilities, but when work is given to them there is complaint. So this is just the thing for which I would request

the guidance of this House. Do they want co-operative organisations to be utilised in this matter? Do they want special village committees and taluk committees or other committees to be set up? Do they want those committees to function with non-official or elected Presidents? Do they want the Tahsildar, the Proverthicar and the Public Health Officer to be members of those bodies, or are they merely to be assessors and advisers? That is the kind of problem with which the Government are faced and on which they woud like guidance.

Mr. M. Govindan: I find that the Government are faced with the administration problem. That was exactly the difficulty that I was also feeling. I want to make one suggestion here. Many of the questions put from the Chair are difficult questions which can be answered only after investigations are made. A roving commission with officials and non-officials should be constituted and they must make a report after touring the whole State and studying the local conditions, and the conditions of the co-operative organisations and whether they can be entrusted with this work. All the questions from the Chair may be answered after an investigation is made by a responsible body consisting of officials and non-officials. That is my suggestion.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti (*Kottarakara and Pathanapuram cum Shencottah*): Before making my remarks on the budget I hope you will allow me to make a statement on the strike situation in Punaloor.

President: You can make it as part of your speech. I understand that the honourable member has been good enough to intervene in a particular strike and his efforts have been attended with some success. We have every reason to congratulate him and Government congratulate him. But you can make your statement as part of your speech.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: This is our post-war budget. The end of the war just means the end of military operations only. The problems created by the war are greater now. Some of the questions have to be nursed and brought up; others have to be destroyed. Much work of weeding and selection has to be done. Economic, social and political problems which the war created, remain unsolved. The inflation of currency has not yet been brought under control. Prices competing with wages and mounting cost of living—these are more active today than even during the period of the war. The general discontent is manifesting itself in labour strikes on the one side and commercial speculation on the other. Both are dangerous tendencies. After negotiations with the parties and with the helpful attitude

[Mr. D. Krishnan Potti]

of the Government and Labour and through the good offices of the Inspector-General of Police, I am glad to say that a settlement has been arrived at. I hope the strike will be called off today and regular work resumed shortly. Stabilization of the labour forces and other economic disturbances demand greater imagination, efficiency and trust which I am afraid this Government as constituted today cannot call forth to a sufficient degree. I am happy therefore to suggest that the constitutional reforms announced will be inaugurated as early as possible in Travancore. All its shortcomings when worked in the spirit of co-operation will be removed and I believe it can help greatly in mobilising mass energy along more constructive lines. The lump sum grant of 1 crore and 10 lakhs for Village Reconstruction is perhaps the most striking feature of this year's budget. In the recent Madras Budget Session there have been much criticisms about the provision of lump sum grants in the Budget. To the extent that there is some lump sum provision or other, it shows that there is a lack of policy in that particular matter. There is absolutely no planning involved in the provision of lump sum grants. I wish that the Post-war Reconstruction committee will remedy this defect and that it will start a regular plan for expending this amount.

President: There is no vagueness on this point. The plan is very simple. A certain number of selected villages has to be chosen and the imperative and immediate needs of those villages should be catered through the instrumentality of such agency as the people of the locality themselves would prefer to bring into existence.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: Sir, I hope the Village Reconstruction Committee will chalk out a plan after considering all the facts of this problem. I would like to stress one aspect of the matter. No plan of Village Reconstruction can effectively be put into operation unless there exists in the villages a strong local organisation. Each pakuthy must have a separate local organisation or union as the case may be. Such village unions must be given ample administrative powers and should have independent revenue resources. With such a background each local organisation can play a great part in maintaining the future social order. That will have a tremendous educative value and will help the masses for getting a training in the art of self-government which is so essential for the proper working of democratic institutions. Again, the modernisation of agriculture and the development of cottage industries, so as to be able to compete in this modern industrial era—all these require more collectivisation. The small scale peasant farming has to be replaced by an attempt at collectivisation.

President: What is the honourable member's suggestion on that matter?

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: That has to be experimented on a co-operative basis as is done in the Punjab.

President: That experiment has been suspended in the Punjab.

Mr. D. Krishnan Potti: Then we shall begin it here. A large scale farming on a co-operative basis must be attempted here. Village Unions, Village Panchayats and village co-operation—these are the instruments through which village reconstruction can be effectively done. More than outside help, what is wanted is to teach the villager to develop himself on the natural resources that are available in each village. A more efficient method of farming and a more modern method of administering social service to the State are the ways in which this scheme has to be worked. The sinking of a well here or the opening of a dispensary there are only of secondary importance in my view, when compared with the major problem of properly organising the villages. I hope and believe that this aspect of the problem will be borne in mind in making out a plan for expending the provision of Rs. 13 lakhs towards village reconstruction.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, in the first post-war Budget that we have, there is a large sum at our disposal and the Dewan and the Financial Secretary have been inducing in us, and have been expressing the hope that, in future budgets, revenue is likely to be increased and that there need be no fear that it might go down. I am afraid I am not able to be so enthusiastic or optimistic in that view because looking at the various heads of income, the largest item seems to be from Abkari which has more than doubled itself during the war years. Of course this is a time of boom and the people have plenty of money and probably they believe in enjoying whenever they have money and as a result the arrack and toddy shops have gone up so much in rent that the values have more than doubled, nearly two crores. The income from the Cochin harbour has also increased as a result of the war.

President: That is not quite accurate. The income from the Cochin harbour will increase much more hereafter because there were a large number of imports and exports which were absolutely left untaxed on account of war conditions and which will now be taxed and the harbour receipts will be enhanced greatly.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: If that is so, we will be very happy. Then income from the railways, income from forests, income from the ceramic factory have all been augmented twofold and threefold in some cases as a result of war and the high level of prices.

President: I do not want to interrupt the honourable member, but I will say this much. So far as the forest revenue was concerned, fortunately or unfortunately, this State was one of the very few units in India which did not supply to the war. There was a definite policy that as far as possible, supplies should not be made for war purposes from here. It arose from a pure accident that the Government of India made up their minds to engage only certain contractors and this Government said that if that were the case we would be perfectly willing to sell to the Government of India direct rather than through the contractors. The Madras Government also said likewise. We told them that we will not sell to contractors but would be perfectly willing to deal with Governments direct. Both the Governments did not want such a procedure. So we have given very little so far of the timber of our forests, but all timber has gone from Cochin, from Madras and from the United Provinces. Therefore very little went to the war from Travancore and I may say to the honourable members that in the next two or three years, the forest revenue will be in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: But all the same I would try to bring to the attention of Government that we must be prepared for deflation and lean years. Sir, the Dewan will agree with me when I say that the tariff prices of teak and other timber have gone up almost threefold. What was sold at 16 to 20 annas per sq. ft. has now gone up to 100 annas per sq. ft. Therefore the revenues shown are due only to inflated prices and naturally this state of affairs may continue for a period of three or four years at the most. But after that, as has happened last time, when the economic depression sets in, all these price levels will terribly go down and we may not be so happy as we are at the present time. Both the Dewan and the Financial Secretary told us that we have every reason to be optimistic in view of the various industrialisation programmes that the State has undertaken. But while hearing about this for the last 2 or 3 years, unhappily through world conditions and other things, we have not been able to realise anything yet. Still we have a few industrialisation schemes which before the war were not working very successfully. I refer to the rubber factory and the ceramic factory. Before the war they were not very successful

and I do not know what amount of success is going to attend these new industrial schemes. It is good to be optimistic but let us wait and see how they develop. Incidentally I am forced to remark that by launching all these industrial programmes, the State has become more or less a capitalist and I wonder how far they will be able to hold the balance between capital and labour.

The next point that the Dewan referred to was the Catholic agitation regarding the compulsory primary education scheme. I may inform the Dewan that in this mater of compulsory primary education and private institutions, the Catholics are not alone. It is an all-Christian demand.

President: How does the honourable member say that, having regard to what is taking place in South Travancore?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am just coming to that. The Dewan told us that the London Mission and the Salvation Army gave up some of their schools to Government in order to co-operate with Government policy. But so far as I am aware they gave up their institutions because they found it difficult to continue without Government help in the form of grants to their schools. So they found that discretion was the better part of valour. The other Christian denominations are as anxious as the Catholics to continue their institutions.

In fact I may say that for a Christian, the carrying on of education is one of the primary objects and I may say that it is a primary commission that he has from his master.

Education has always been the sphere of Religion. Whether it is the Maharshis in India or the Monks in the west, education has been from the earliest times in the hands of religious people. States, Kings, and Emperors have no doubt given every help, but they have not cared to take these directly under their management. Even today, the vestiges of the University dress show the robes worn by the monks of olden days—a proof that they had been taking up the work of education. As I said, the Church cannot give it up. It looks upon it as its primary duty. In a State like Travancore, where there are two thousand private schools already existing and a thousand odd schools more to be established—in the words of the Education Reorganisation Committee "a school to every child"—it seems to me that the wiser course would have been to establish these thousand schools with the co-operation of private agencies that would be willing to come forward, first........

President: I take it that the honourable member wants the Government to pay the whole salary of the teachers.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Yes, Sir.

President: When the honourable member says that the private agency's help should be taken, I take it that the whole salary, that is, Rs. 25 should be paid by the Government—is it not so?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Certainly, Sir.

President: That is, they should run the school and the Government should pay. Is that the idea?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: There is a suggestion in the report of the Education Reorganisation Committee that 75 per cent of the salary of the teachers should be given by the Government. I entirely agree with that recommendation of the Committee.

President: Order, order. That discussion is not allowed. The honourable member will see that on the 18th August 1945, this Council resolved that the Government may be pleased to take the necessary steps for the control and management of the primary schools in the State as a preliminary measure to the introduction of compulsory primary education. 30 honourable members voted for the motion; 4 voted against and one remained neutral. The rule is that until a year has elapsed (that is until 18th August 1946 in this case) no discussion on a matter on which this House has given a final opinion could take place on the floor of the House.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am not raising a discussion, but I am just pointing out the stand of the Christians in this matter.

President: Honourable member will proceed.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Therefore, if at all, it was necessary to take the private schools, it could have been done after the establishment of the other schools that are needed for enabling the State to take every child to the school, as it has been put by the Director, The other question could have been taken up later. If that were done, I suggest, primary education would be an accomplished fact within 5 years. It seems to me that in this matter we have acted or begun at the wrong end by taking over existing private schools when there are so many schools to be established by the Government.

I may also say that the word "agitation" has been put on it wrongly. It was not really *agitation*. But when this legislature adopted two resolutions about it, public meetings were called up in order to crystalise Christian opinion on the matter. Before public opinion ....

President: I do not think it is correct. The memorials that were sent to His Highness and to the Government took up a different line. It was really *agitation*, because they said that there is no use of discussing things unless so and so is removed from the Dewanship. On that ground, they said they

could not discuss the question of primary education. No doubt, they are perfectly entitled to think so, but to say that it is not "*agitation*" is not correct.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: What I say is that before opinion could crystalise and the resolution of the Legislature had become an accomplished fact, the continuation of the process of forming an opinion became an "agitation". Before Christians could crystalise, Government had taken a definite action on it and, therefore, afterwards it became *agitation*. And then.........

President: Two years before they took action, Government announced that they would take primary education under their control.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Two years before, I announced in the course of the budget discussion in the House that it was a matter attended by many complicated questions and that the Chrisians in general and the Catholics in particular had definite notions regarding that matter. I then warned the Government that they should go into the working of the scheme very carefully. I then also suggested to the Government that the law sanctioning the undertaking of compulsory primary education should be brought in the form of a Bill before the Legislature. The Dewan did promise that the report of the Education Reorganisation Committee would be before the House and that public opinion on it would be gathered.

President: It was placed before the House and the House has discussed it.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: It was placed before the House, but it was never published in the Press or to the public at large before discussion.

President: Was it so, Director?

Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi: It was published.

Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai: There is evidently some confusion of thought. Because the Legislature has to meet in Karkatakom, with a view to give the members ample time to study the Report, advanced copies had to be sent to them even before it was formally submitted to the Government. Therefore, consistent with official formality, those copies were marked 'confidential'. This led to a mistake in the understanding of the real situation. Thus, a few days after the issue of the copies to the members, the report was formally submitted to Government and was published. Thus, it may be noticed that it was available to the public long before the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: And then the Dewan promised to this House that legislation would be through the Houses of Legislature. But it so happened...........

President: Order, order. The honourable member is going back against the decision of the House. Whether the procedure that was adopted by the Government is right or wrong, this House has passed resolutions that the Government may be pleased to take necessary steps to take over the whole control and management of primary education as a compulsory measure for the introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education. That is the definite decision of the House. You cannot speak about it for an year. Afterwards, you can.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: What I said was that the Dewan had promised to bring the matter before the Legislature for the purpose of passing a law.

President: Order, order. That is past history. The Government have resolved that they should take steps for the control and management of all primary schools.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I said that the assurance was that legislation would be brought through the Legislature. A proclamation was issued after the resolution.

President: The Proclamation was issued on the basis of this resolution.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: The Christians continued their schools particularly with a view to provide the necessary moral atmosphere and I find even today that hundreds of Hindus and other Non-Christian parents care for the atmosphere provided in the Christian Schools. They send their children after giving a regular undertaking that they want the children to be educated in those schools.

The next point the Dewan touched about was the constitution of India in general and of Travancore in particular.

President: That cannot be discussed on the floor of the House.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I am not going to discuss the constitution, but I wish to make a suggestion about it. We have been told today, and even before that, what is envisaged in the future Constitution is an irremovable Executive.

President: Order, order. You have no right to speak about it. Honourable member will realise that the same ruling was given and accepted in the other House. Whether a removable or an irremovable Executive is desirable, under the present state of law, it is entirely for His Highness to decide. Though there may be public agitation about it, or articles in the newspapers, under the laws which govern us, under the legislative rules, this is not open to discussion here.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I suppose I can make a statement and say that it is not acceptable...........

President: No, the question cannot be referred to or discussed. No matter involving any constitutional reform can be referred to or discussed. It may be a right or wrong procedure. But our law is perfectly clear. Under Section 17 of the Act, no matter relating to the constitution is open to discussion on the floor of the House.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I quite understand that position. That is, if I am agitating for a change, I have to be prevented. I quite understand that. But so long as there is no definite constitution before the House, I may be allowed my opinion on any matter which I think........

President: Honourable member is perfectly entitled to say that in the opinion of the honourable member an irremovable Executive is an unworkable scheme.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: That is just what I wanted to say. I and my party think that an irresponsible and irremovable Executive.........

President: Order, order. They are not irresponsible. They are responsible because the Executive is bound to carry out what the Legislature says on big or small questions, on the day to day administration, on the framing of the budget, etc. On every pie to be spent and on every department, the decision of the Legislature is binding on the Executive. Only they cannot be removed.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: In this connection, I would refer to the course of Legislation that we had in the course of the last few years. In 1108 twelve Laws have been passed, out of which ten were passed by the Legislature and two by the Sovereign. In 1109 there were six Acts in all; four were passed by the Legislature and two by the Sovereign. Seven laws were passed in the year 1110—five by the Legislature and two by the Sovereign. The number of Acts passed in 1111 was five, out of which four were passed by the Legislature and only one was passed by the Sovereign. Out of the fourteen laws passed in 1112 only one was passed by the Sovereign and the rest were passed by the Legislature. In 1113 out of the five laws passed, three were passed by the Legislature and two were passed by the Sovereign. In the following years also the majority of laws were passed by the Legislature and only a very small number of them were passed by the Sovereign.

President: Order, order. The honourable member wants to say that the Sovereign has passed more laws.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I want to say that Government have been advising the Sovereign to pass these laws directly even though in the constitution there are methods given whereby emergent legislation could be done. There is provision under Section 24 of the Act. That is, the Dewan is empowered to draft a bill and place it before His Highness for Sign Manual and publish it in the Gazette; and it would be law for a period of six months. If emergent legislation was required, Government have ample powers to meet it, without advising His Highness to resort to extraordinary powers.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, on a point of order.

President: Order, order. It is not open to discussion. (President's bell) Mr. Park.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: I never criticised His Highness or his actions. I find fault with the advice that the Government gave to His Highness. I am definitely finding fault with the advice given by the Government in promulgating these laws. In the year 1119, 23 laws.........

Mr. K. G. Narayana Panicker: May I know whether the views he has expressed are his own views or views of the political party?

Mr. K. S. Joseph: The political party has expressed its views in a resolution and it has demanded......

President: You have exceeded your time. You have spoken for 23 minutes.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Sir, it was between us two.

Mr. M. Govindan: Mr. Park was already called.

President: Order, order. I don't think it is fair. If the honourable member renders it incumbent upon the Chair to interrupt the honourable member because of statements made by him, the chair cannot help it. I don't want to restrict, because you represent a party. I shall give three or four minutes more. The only thing is that all the honourable members together have got only one hour more.

Mr. K. S. Joseph: Therefore, we find that the powers the Government are using are always.........

President: I am perfectly willing to have a division. As a kind of no confidence upon the General Administration, with regard to this question, whether Government were giving wrong dvice to His Highness on the matter of passing Laws or not. I m perfectly willing to have a division.

Mr. T. W. H. Park (*The Travancore Planters*) :— I listened to the Financial Secretary's speech with great interest and I congratulate him on the dexterity with which he sought to guide us through a maze of figures. I am one of those to whom figures mean very little until they are presented in tabular form so that one may add and subtract and compare at one's leisure and so, as usual, I have found the Budget memorandum most useful. However, I might suggest that the Memorandum be simplified still further and that all unessential details and explanations be cut out.

I learn with great interest and approval the proposals included in the Budget for Village Uplift and rehabilitation and I congratulate Government on its vision and wisdom in this regard. I suggest, however, that expenditure should not consist merely in a series of grants but that ample provision be made for propaganda work among the villagers towards inculcating a spirit of self-help. I consider further that the necessities of life must be provided before amenities, however desirable the latter may be ultimately. I think it would be a good thing if we could have, soon after the close of each year, a kind of Administration Report on the working of the Scheme, with full details : such a report, if timely, would serve to maintain and stimulate the interest of the people at large in village uplift generally.

I now come to a subject which more closely affects me. It is my unhappy lot year after year to have to discuss Income-Tax ; in fact it has become a very hardy annual. But I don't wish to dwell too long on the subject. I am more concerned in the first instance with those provisions of the new Income Tax Act which affect a particular class of assessees, namely those with fixed salaries. Under the new Act a certain proviso which was found in the previous Act—Act X of 1119—and is still in force under the Indian Finance Act of 1946 has been omitted, perhaps inadvertently. That proviso had the following effect : In the case of those tax-payers whose income consisted of salary and from whose salaries income tax had already been deducted at source, in advance for the following year, the tax payable by them was at the old rates for one more year. Afterwards tax was collected at the new rates. In the absence of the specific relief to which I refer, Government, under the powers granted under Section 107 of the new Act, may be pleased to grant similar relief.

Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, the honourable member said that this amendment was proposed inadvertently. I shall correct him by saying that it was not omitted inadvertently but deliberately.

President: Order, order. I have not heard a single word of what the honourable member was saying.

Mr. T. W. U. Park: I am sorry.

President: Order, order. I suppose honourable member realises that the Income Tax here is roughly between three-fifth and three-fourth of the British Indian rates. Honourable member will also realise that in the adjoining state of Cochin they are realising the full rates as in British India.

Mr. T. W. U. Park: Sir, the next point I would urge upon the attention of the Government is that since Agricultural Income tax has now been brought up to the same level as Commercial Income Tax, the Export Duty on tea and rubber may be suitably modified and in fact abolished.

President: Order, order. There again, the question of export duty has been very carefully considered by this Government. Now that this question has been raised, I may make the position clear. Government realise that in the coming years, it would be necessary to stimulate export of our primary products. They also fully realise that there may be drawbacks in the system of export duties. But the question of export duties is bound up with our Interportal Agreement, which in the opinion of this Government is wholly inequitable from the point of view of this Government, because this Government gets as a recompense for giving up its pleanary rights of taxation, a compensation only of Rs. 40,000 a year, based upon a total trade of about a crore of rupees. But the total trade of Travancore is today in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 or 50 crores. That is the amount we are getting. The question of import and export duties has therefore to be discussed with the Government of India with advertence to this. This Government's idea is that not only the Export Duties should be abolished, but as far as possible, there should be only two or three taxes in the State. One would be an Income Tax put on a fairly high minimum. The other will be a Sales or Purchase Tax, not on necessaries of life but on the amenities and luxuries of life omitting articles of fundamental needs such as ordinary foodstuffs and clothing. Thus there will be a Sales or a Purchase Tax, and certain customs which will have to be imposed by this Government in consonance with the All-India policy of customs. Government do not want to get more than an income of 6 crores and at the same time, do not want to spend more than 5½ crores a year. They are trying to develop a state of affairs in which every man will be able to say that he has to pay only one or two taxes. The decision in regard to this matter is to be reached after discussion with the new Government of India.

Mr. T. W. U. Park: I am very grateful for this elucidation from the Dewan.

There is only one other matter on which I wish to speak now and that is Labour. The other day I read a most suggestive article written by Mr. Eric Johnson, who is recognised in America as an expert in Labour Management relationships. In a careful analysis of strikes and their causes Mr. Johnson concludes as follows, if I may be permitted to quote: "This community of interests and these common objectives can be served only through greater production of all those things which make for better living. The consumer, the worker, the investor, must all share equitably in the fruits of increased production. Their respective shares must be lower prices, higher wages, sounder profits. Steady, uninterrupted production will give us these things. Strikes will not." My own feeling in the matter corresponds with these principles. The functions and objectives of Trade Unionism should be collective security and collective bargaining but not collective coercion...........

President: Order, order. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M.

The House re-assembled after lunch at 2 P. M. with the Dewan-President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. C. Kumara Das, Secretary to Government, took the oath and signed the Rolls.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, for General Discussion, half a day more may be given. Last year there was a precedent.

President: Today that cannot be given.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: The House may be allowed to go on with the General Discussion till 1 P. M. tomorrow.

President: If the honourable members want to sit till 5'0 clock, I have no objection. But the Rules cannot be changed. There can be discussion for 1 or 2 hours more today.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Sir, the House may be allowed to continue General Discussion till 1'0 clock tomorrow.

President: If honourable members want it, I have no objection. Is that the wish of the honourable House?

(The House was in favour of it.)

Until lunch tomorrow, General Discussion of the Budget will go on.

Mr. T. W. U. Park: I have nearly finished, Sir. The other day, in another place, you were pleased to make some observations on the future of British interests and British individuals in Travancore. Perhaps I have been too optimistic; but I, personally, have never been unduly apprehensive on that score. At the same time I should like to take this opportunity of assuring the Government that my people wish and intend to co-operate fully in every possible direction with this Government and with any other Government that may be constituted, and, in fact, with the people of Travancore. I hope, Sir, that we shall not over-stay our welcome here, that that welcome will be extended to us for many years to come, and extended not as to aliens in a foreign land but as to friends who may have something to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of Travancore. In that spirit I support the budgetary proposals.

Sahib Bahadur M. K. Machar Pillai (*Nominated*): രണ്ടു നാലു ദിവസം തുടർച്ചയായി കാററും മഴയും ഉണ്ടായാൽ നമ്മുടെ ആറുകളിൽ വെള്ളം പെരുകും. അതു കരകവിഞ്ഞു ഒഴുകുകയും ചെയ്യും. രണ്ടു ദിവസം തുടർച്ചയായി വെയിൽ തെളിഞ്ഞാൽ ആ വെള്ളം ഇറങ്ങിപ്പോകുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതുപോലെ മൂന്നുനാലുകൊല്ലമായി ഇവിടെ പണപ്പെരുക്കം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനു പല കാരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. ആസ്സാം, സിലോൺ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂലിവേലക്കു ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ പോയി നാട്ടിൽ പണം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. പട്ടാളത്തിലും ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ പോയി അവരിൽനിന്നും പണം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ക്രമാതീതമായി വില വർദ്ധിച്ചു. അതിലും പണം പെരുകി. നമ്മുടെ പല ആവശ്യങ്ങളും നിർവഹിക്കത്തക്കവിധം സാധനങ്ങൾ സുലഭമല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പണം ചെലവാക്കാനുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ പണം അധികമായി വെളിയിലേക്കു പോകേണ്ടി വന്നതുമില്ല. ചുരുക്കിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ പണപ്പെരുക്കത്തിന്റെ കാരണം യുദ്ധം മാത്രമാണ്. ആ യുദ്ധം ഇപ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇനി നമ്മുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിക്കും, നമുക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള പണം വെളിയിലേക്കു പോകുവാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും, നമ്മുടെ പണപ്പെരുപ്പ് കുറഞ്ഞുവരികയും ചെയ്യും. അങ്ങനെ മുൻ അനുഭവം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം മറെറാരു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലംകൂടി നമുക്കു അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു തർക്കമില്ല. ൧൯൧൪-ൽ ആണല്ലോ ആദ്യത്തെ യുദ്ധമുണ്ടായത്. അന്നു ഞാൻ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നവനാണ്. അന്നുണ്ടായ നമ്മുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയും പിന്നെയുണ്ടായ അധഃപതനവും എനിക്കു നന്നായിട്ടറിയാം. യുദ്ധം അവസാനിച്ചതു ൧൯൧൮-ൽ

ആണു്. ആ കാലത്തു ഇതേ തോതിലല്ലെങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ പണപ്പെരുക്കം ഉണ്ടായി. വളരെ ആളുകൾ ആ കാലത്തു പണം സമ്പാദിച്ചു. അതിനുശേഷം, ഇങ്ങനെ പണം സമ്പാദിച്ചവരിൽ ൯൦ ശതമാനം ആളുകളും കിട്ടിയതു മുഴുവൻ കളഞ്ഞു. മുമ്പു കാരണവന്മാരുടെ സമ്പാദ്യത്തിൽനിന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പറമ്പും പുരയും വിററു തുലച്ച് കടംകേറി നശിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. കാരണം സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞു, കൂലി അതനുസരിച്ചു കുറഞ്ഞില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂസ്വത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കടം വർദ്ധിച്ചു. തന്നിമിത്തമാണു ൧൧൮-ൽ കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ബോർഡും ൧൧൧൩-ൽ ഡെററ് റിലീഫ് ആക്ററും ഇവിടെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടിവന്നതു്.

സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞ യുദ്ധകാലത്തെ അനുഭവം അതാണു്. ഇനിയും അതേ അനുഭവംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാനും ന്യായമുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കും വില കൂടി. അതനുസരിച്ച് ജനങ്ങളുടെ കയ്യിൽ പണവും പെരുകി. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ വരവുംകൂടി. കൂലിയും കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലയനുസരിച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ അതിനേക്കാൾ കൂലി കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു വേണം പറയുവാൻ. എന്നിട്ടും കൂലി ഇവിടെ പോരാ പോരായെന്നു വഴക്ക് ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം പണം ഉണ്ടു്. എന്തിനാണു് ഈ പണമെല്ലാം? സുഖത്തിനും സംതൃപ്തിക്കും സമാധാനത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയാണു പണം. എന്നാൽ ഈ പണമെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും ആ സുഖവും സംതൃപ്തിയും നമുക്കു ഇതുവരെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. സമാധാനക്കുറവും അതൃപ്തിയുമാണു ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ നടമാടുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനോഭാവങ്ങളെല്ലാം മാറിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൂലിക്കാർക്കു കൂലി കിട്ടുന്നതു പോരാ. മുമ്പ് മതപരമായ സംഘടനകളായിരുന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ തൊഴിൽപരമായ സംഘടനകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ തൊഴിലാളികളെല്ലാവരും സംഘടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അത്തരം സംഘടനകൾ ഇരുപതോ, മുപ്പതോ നാല്പതോ, എത്രയാണെന്നു എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല, ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ സംഘടന തുടർന്നു ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ സംഘടനയുടെ ആവശ്യം പ്രധാനമായി കൂലി കൂട്ടിക്കിട്ടുവാനാണു്. സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില കുറഞ്ഞാൽ തന്നെയും കൂലി കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാണു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ഒരു കടമയുണ്ടു്. എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ക്ഷേമത്തെ നോക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല

[Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai.]

ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും തൊഴിലാളികളാണെന്നു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു ഒത്തുതീർപ്പു ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു തൊഴിലാളി പ്രതിനിധികളേയും മുതലാളിപ്രതിനിധികളേയും വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു റൌണ്ട് ടേബിൾ കാൺഫറൻസ് കൂടി മേലാലുള്ള കൂലിയെപ്പററി ഒന്നു തീർച്ച ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

സർ, അങ്ങയുടെ ബഡ്ജററു പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ വായിച്ചു. അതിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തു വ്യവസായികളായിട്ടുള്ളവർ അവരുടെ ലാഭത്തിൻെറ ഒരു പങ്ക് തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുമെന്നു അങ്ങു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, ഞാൻ ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു അതു്. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു എനിക്കു നേരത്തെതന്നെ അറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അതിനുമുൻപു വേറൊരു കാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ജീവിതാവശ്യത്തിൻെറ തോതു നിർണ്ണയിച്ചു അതിനു അനുസരണമാംവണ്ണം ഒരു ബേസിക് കൂലി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതനുസരിച്ച് കൂലി കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. പിന്നീട് കൊല്ലാവസാനത്തിൽ ബാലൻസുഷീററ് എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ലാഭത്തിൻെറ ഒരു പങ്കു കൊടുക്കത്തക്ക വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം. എന്നാൽ ബേസിക്‌വേജസ് ബേസിക്‌ടാക്സ് പോലെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ വളരെ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്കു ഇടവരും. ബേസിക്‌വേജസ് ജീവിതാവശ്യത്തിനു മതിയാകത്തക്കവണ്ണം അപ്പഴപ്പോൾ നിർണ്ണയപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു കൂടുകയും കുറയുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായി വരും. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണത്തെ പററിയാണ്. ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ്. പട്ടണങ്ങളിലേക്കും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ട്രഷറികളിലേക്കും ഒഴുകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പണങ്ങളുടെ ഉറവു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലാണെന്നു നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവർക്കു നടക്കാൻ വഴിയില്ല, വൈദ്യസഹായം ഇല്ല, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവുമില്ല. അതിൻെറ പരിഹാരത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയായിരിക്കണം ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണപദ്ധതി നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു കാര്യം

കൂടി ഇതിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതായുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളേയും ഒരേസമയത്തു ഒന്നാകെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിലും ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വില്ലേജുകൾ മാത്രം എടുത്തു അവിടെ ഉള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും ഒരു കമ്മിററി രൂപീകരിച്ച് അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടം മാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മതി.

അടുത്തതു് വ്യവസായങ്ങളെപ്പററിയാണ്. കൂലിക്കാരെ സംതൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്താതെ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ യാതൊന്നും നടത്താൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വ്യവസായം ലാഭകരമായി നടത്തപ്പെടാൻ, ന്യായമായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും, ഇന്നത്തെ കൂലിനിരക്കനുസരിച്ച് സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്തതായിത്തീരിക്കുന്നു. അതു പോലെതന്നെയാണു കൃഷിയുടെ നിലയും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കൂലിയുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ച് കൃഷി ചെയ്താൽ, ഒരു പറ നെല്ലിനു രണ്ടു രൂപാ വില വരും. സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വില കുറഞ്ഞാലും കൂലി അതിനനുസരണമായി കുറയുകയില്ല. അതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം ൧൯൧൪-ലെ അനുഭവം മാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽ മതി. അന്ന് യുദ്ധം തുടങ്ങിയ കാലത്തു [illegible] അണയാണ് ഒരു പറ നെല്ലിൻെറ വില. എന്നാൽ അന്നത്തെ കൂലി ൨ അണയാണു. നെല്ലിൻെറ വില ഒന്നര രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ വന്നിരുന്നില്ല. എന്നിട്ടു അന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കൂടുതൽ കൂലി ൭ അണയാണ്. അതായതു നാലിരട്ടി. എന്നാൽ വീണ്ടും നെല്ലിൻെറ വില അഞ്ചു അണയായി കുറഞ്ഞു, കൂലി ൪ അണയിൽ നിന്നു കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. നെല്ലിൻെറ വില ൫ അണയാകുമ്പോൾ ൪ അണ കൂലി കൊടുത്തു കൃഷി ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതു നഷ്ടത്തിലേ കലാശിക്കുകയുള്ളു എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ലല്ലോ. അതാണു കടം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും മററും കർഷകർ വഴക്കു കൂടുന്നതിനുണ്ടായ കാരണം. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക കുഴപ്പം ഇനിമേലും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണു എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അതു വരാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാകുന്നു.

അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഇൻകംടാക്സിനെപ്പററിയാണു എനിക്കു അടുത്തു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇതു നല്ല ഓരേർപ്പാടാണെന്നു നാലഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പു ഈ സഭയിൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തെ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ൧൧൯ മുതൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആർക്കും അതിൽ സങ്കടത്തിനു അവകാശമില്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ന

[Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai.]

ത്തെ ടാക്സേഷൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ അത്ര നിർദ്ദോഷമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. മൂവായിരം രൂപാ വരവുള്ള ഒരാളിനു ൬൬ രൂപാ ടാക്സ് കൊടുത്താൽ മതി. എന്നാൽ അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ വരവുള്ള ഒരാൾ ൧൬൬ രൂപ ആണ് ടാക്സ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്. വരവു കൂടുംതോറും ടാക്സ് കൂടുന്ന എന്നുള്ള നയം ആദരണീയംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്നതിലോ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രീതി കുറേക്കൂടി നീതീകരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിലായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

Sry: P Thankama (*Nominated*) : രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ധനസ്ഥിതി ആണ്ടുതോറും വർദ്ധിച്ചും, ചെലവു കഴിച്ചു മിച്ചവും കാണുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. ൧൧൨൨ -ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ യുദ്ധാനന്തരപുനരുദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതിക്കു് അഞ്ചുകോടി രൂപാ നീക്കി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനും പുറമേ ഒരു കോടി രൂപാ ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്കു് പ്രത്യേകം കരുതിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഈ വർഷത്തിൽ പതിമ്മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചെലവാക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണം അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നു പലക്കും യുദ്ധകാലത്തും ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കും അവരുടെ കഷ്ടതയ്ക്കും ഈ പദ്ധതി ഒട്ടെങ്കിലും ശമനം വരുത്തുമല്ലോ എന്നുള്ളതിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സന്തോഷത്തിനു വകയുണ്ടു്.

ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. കുട്ടനാട്ട് മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അനാവശ്യമായ ജലസേചനം നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചില പദ്ധതികൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവിടെ ശുദ്ധജലവിതരണത്തിന് ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടും ചെയ്തുകാണാത്തതിൽ വ്യസനമുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ കായലോരങ്ങളുടേയും, കടലോരങ്ങളുടേയും മദ്ധ്യേ താമസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ശുദ്ധജലവിതരണത്തിൻെറ അത്യാവശ്യമുണ്ടു്. അവർ കരയിൽ നിന്നും വെള്ളം വള്ളം വഴി കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. കടലും കായലും യോജിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അതായതു് അഴികൾ വേനൽക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ മണ്ണുകയറി പൊഴിയായി തീരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കഠിനംകുളംകായലിൽ മുതലപ്പൊഴി എന്നൊരു പൊഴിയുണ്ടു്. അവിടെ ആണ്ടിലൊരിക്കൽ മണ്ണു വന്നു മൂടി അവിടത്തെ കൃഷിയേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഉപ

ദ്രവം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ആ പൊഴി ഏതെങ്കിലും നിലയിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു അഴിയാക്കിത്തീർത്ത് അവിടെയുള്ള നിലങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഈ കാര്യവും ഗ്രാമോദ്ധാരണ പദ്ധതിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒന്നാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ തോറും കേന്ദ്രം ഉണ്ടാക്കി, ചുമതല ബോധവും, കൃത്യബോധവുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളേയും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയുംക്രി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള പല അസംസ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിച്ച് കൈയ്ത്തൊഴിലുകൾ മുതലായവ വളരെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കാരണത്തെപ്പററി ഞാനിവിടെ ഒന്നും രണ്ടു തവണ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കായി ഇത്ര വമ്പിച്ച തുക നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കൈയ്ത്തൊഴിലുകൾക്ക് മുൻഗണന നൽകി വേണ്ട തരത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ കടലോരങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ സ്ഥലം മററു യാതൊരു കൃഷിയ്ക്കും ഉപകരിക്കപ്പെടാതെ കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. അവിടെ കാററാടി വെച്ചു പിടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇന്നു വിറകിനുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ദുർഭിക്ഷം കാലക്രമേണ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ആദ്യം പരീക്ഷണാർത്ഥം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ കടപ്പുറത്തു കാററാടി വച്ചു പിടിപ്പിക്കുക, അതു ഫലപ്രദമാണെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ മററു കടലോരങ്ങളിലും അതുപോലെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

പുറമ്പോക്കായും മററും തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു കൃഷി ചെയ്യിച്ചു സസ്യസമൃദ്ധിയുള്ളവയാക്കേണ്ടതും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു വന്നുചേരുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥിനികൾക്ക് സൗകര്യമായി താമസിക്കാൻ ആറു വനിതാ മന്ദിരം ഇന്നു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, വിദ്യാർത്ഥിനികൾ അവിടെ തിങ്ങി താമസിച്ചിട്ടുപോലും അവരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഇനിയും സ്ഥലം മതിയാകാതെയാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, ഇതേപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അറിയുന്നതു സന്തോഷാവഹം തന്നെ. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നടപടികൾ എത്രയും വേഗം നടത്തണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. മിക്ക കുട്ടികളും അവരുടെ ബന്ധുക്കളുടേയും മററും ഗൃഹങ്ങളിൽ താമസിച്ച്, ഈ റേഷൻ കാലത്ത് അവരെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. രാജധാനിയെ

[Sry. P. Thankamma.]

തായ കുടുംബമെന്നു കരുതി ഇവിടെ വരുന്ന ബാലികമാക്ക് താമസിക്കുന്നതിനും മററും വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് കാരണവസ്ഥാനിയായി നില്ക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ എൻെറ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar *(Commerce and Industry, North)*: യുദ്ധാനന്തരം ഇങ്ങനെ മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും അനുമോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കച്ചവടക്കാക്ക് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട സൌകര്യമാണു പ്രധാനമായി ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ കൊച്ചിതുറമുഖം ഉണ്ടായി എന്ന കാരണംകൊണ്ടു് ആലപ്പുഴ തുറമുഖത്തെപ്പററി കാര്യമായി ഗൌനിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കപ്പൽ വന്നടുത്തു കിടക്കുന്നതിനൊ സാധനങ്ങൾ കയററുമതിയും, ഇറക്കുമതിയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനൊ ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ യാതൊരു സൌകര്യവും ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കൊച്ചിയിൽ നിന്നാണു അധികമായി ചരക്കുകൾ ഇറക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

President: Order, order. The honourable member is perhaps aware that we have purchased a certain number of cranes and other appurtenances for improving the Alleppey harbour, and that a fairly big programme has been chalked out.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar: അതിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വൈഷമ്യം അരി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു വള്ളങ്ങൾ കമാൻറീയർ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൊച്ചിയിൽനിന്നും മററുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു നിർവാഹമില്ലാതെ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തേയ്ക്കുള്ള അരി ഗവണ്മെൻറുവള്ളങ്ങളിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നും അല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കുള്ള അരി കച്ചവടക്കാർ തന്നെ വള്ളം പിടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നും നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കച്ചവടക്കാക്കു വളരെ വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു വള്ളത്തിനു് ൬൦ രൂപാ കൂലി കൊടുത്താൽ മതിയാകും. എന്നാൽ കച്ചവടക്കാക്കു ൧൬൦ രൂപാ കൂലികൊടുത്താലും വള്ളം കിട്ടാൻ എളുപ്പമല്ല. ഈ കച്ചവടത്തിൽ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായ ലാഭമേ കച്ചവടക്കാക്കു കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. ആ നിലക്കു് ഇത്ര ഭീമമായ കൂലികൊടുത്തു വള്ളം പിടിക്കുവാൻ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണോ? അങ്ങനെ സ്വന്ത നിലയിൽ അരി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവരെ സംബ

ന്ധിച്ച് അവർ ബ്ലാക്കമാർക്കററിൽ അരി വിൽക്കുന്നു എന്ന പരാതി കൂടി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കും ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ചുമതലയിൽ തന്നെ അരി കൊണ്ടു വരികയും അതു കച്ചവടക്കാരെ ഏല്പിച്ചു വിൽപന നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഇൻകം ടാക്സിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അടുത്ത കൊല്ലം മുതൽ അതു നടപ്പിലാക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കയാണല്ലോ. ഗവൺമെൻറിപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന സൂപ്പർടാക്സ് വളരെ കൂടിപ്പോയി എന്നൊരു പരാതി കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിലുണ്ട്. കച്ചവടത്തിൻേറയും വ്യവസായത്തിൻേറയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു കച്ചവടത്തിൽനിന്നും വ്യവസായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആണ്ടുതോറും ഒരു തുക മിച്ചം വരുത്തുകയെന്നുള്ളതു അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ മിച്ചം വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ ഏതു കച്ചവടവും വ്യവസായവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു. ഇപ്രകാരം മിച്ചം വയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലം ഏതെങ്കിലും കാരണവശാൽ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നപക്ഷം ആ കച്ചവടമോ വ്യവസായമോ മുമ്പോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ കാര്യം ഗവൺമെൻറു ദയവായി ആലോചിച്ചു സൂപ്പർടാക്സ് ഒന്നുകൂടി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ള കാര്യം ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജററു സമ്മേളനത്തിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നും തന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇക്കൊല്ലമെങ്കിലും ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ആലപ്പുഴ, കച്ചവടത്തിനു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള റോഡുകൾ വളരെ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. കൊല്ലത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയും ഏറെക്കുറെ അതുതന്നെയാണ്. പലയിടങ്ങളിലുമായി പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പല കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെൻറു ധാരാളം പണം ചെലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആലപ്പുഴയിലും കൊല്ലത്തുമുള്ള മെയിൻറോഡുകളെങ്കിലും നന്നാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. റോഡുകളും തോടുകളുമെല്ലാം നന്നാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലുള്ളവർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ഇവർ എന്തിനാണിങ്ങനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതു നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല. ഉദാഹരണത്തിനു ആലപ്പുഴയിലുള്ള ഒരു ചെറിയ തോ

[Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar.]

ടിന്റെ കാര്യം ഞാൻ പറയാം. അവിടെ ജടാമുടിത്തോട് എന്നൊരു തോടുണ്ട്. ആ തോട്ടിൽ പത്തുനാൽപതുകൊല്ലത്തോളം ഇരുകരകളിൽ നിന്നും മണ്ണു വീണു കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതുവരെ ആ തോട്ടിൽനിന്നും മണ്ണോ ചെളിയോ മാററിയിട്ടില്ല. ആലപ്പുഴ പട്ടണത്തിന്റെ നടുക്കുകൂടിയാണു ഈ തോടു പോകുന്നത്. മഴക്കാലത്തു വെള്ളം കയറി ഇരുവശത്തേക്കും പായുന്നതുനിമിത്തം അവിടെയുള്ളവർ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടതകൾ പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ആ തോടെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗയോഗ്യമാക്കിത്തീർത്താൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു മാത്രം ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേറൊരു വിഷമം കൂടിയുണ്ട്. ലോറികൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു ചില ആളുകൾക്കു മാത്രമേ പെർമി*റ്റു കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളു. തന്നിമിത്തം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ലോറിയുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കണ്ടമാനം കൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു. ഇതും കച്ചവടക്കാർക്കു വിഷമമുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഏതെങ്കിലും കച്ചവടക്കാര ലോറിക്കു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പെർമിററിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവർക്കു മുൻഗണന കൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ആലപ്പുഴ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി ഇപ്പോൾ തെക്കോട്ടും വടക്കോട്ടും എക്സ്റ്റൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. റോഡുകളിൽകൂടി വെള്ളം വിട്ടുതുടങ്ങീട്ടു ഏഴെട്ടുകൊല്ലമായി വെള്ളക്കരം മുറയ്ക്കു പിരിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഹൌസ് കണക്ഷൻ ഇതുവരെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു ഹൌസ് കണക്ഷൻ കിട്ടാത്തതു എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതു സഹിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ എക്സ്റ്റൻറ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽകൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ കരം പിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെ വെള്ളമോ ലൈററോ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ അവിടെ ലൈററും വെള്ളവും കൂടി സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യുവാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

സർ, എനിക്കു ഒരു പ്രധാന കാര്യം കൂടി അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതായുണ്ട്. അതു ടെക്സ്റ്റൈയിൽ ആണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ, ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും ഉള്ള അരി, അതു നല്ലതായാലും ചീത്തയായാലും ഒരുപോലെ കിട്ടാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജവുളി അങ്ങിനെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. മിൽചരക്കുകൾ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളം വരുന്നുണ്ട്, അതിന്റെ വിതരണക്ക

ത്തിൽ ടെക്സ്റ്റയിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് അവരാൽ കഴിയുന്നതു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു അഡൈ്വസറി ബോർഡുണ്ട്. ആ ബോർഡിൽ ഞങ്ങളും ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാനുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാലും ഇതുവരെ വിതരണം ശരിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴും തൊഴിലാളികളും, കൈയ്യൂക്കുള്ളവരോ, മിടുക്കുള്ളവരോ ആയവരുടെ ചുണ പോലെ തുണികൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത്. സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ പരായ പരാതികളുണ്ട്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ തുണി ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തവരാണ്. കൂടുതൽ തുണി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നത്. റോഡുവേലക്കാരനോ, തോട്ടിവേല ചെയ്യുന്നവനോ ഒരു മുണ്ടോ ഒരു തോർത്തോ മാത്രം മതിയാകും. അവനും ഇപ്പോഴും സാമർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പത്തൻപതു വരെ തുണി വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഈ നയം മാററി എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ തുണി കിട്ടത്തക്ക വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

President: Are you not issuing special cards?

Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan: That scheme has not started.

President: We are issuing separate cards. I understand the cards are under print.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar: തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തിനു പുറത്തു ഇതു വരെ വന്നിട്ടില്ല.

President: We are writing separate cards. I understand the cards are under print.

Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar: അങ്ങനെ കാർഡു കൊടുത്താലും പോരാ എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഓരോ കാർഡുടമസ്ഥന്റെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ അനുസരിച്ചും, ആവശ്യമനുസരിച്ചും ചരക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ധാരാളം തുണികൾ കാണും. കടയിൽ ചരക്കു കാണുകയുമില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരാണ് ബ്ലാക്കുമാർക്കററിൽ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കച്ചവടക്കാരെ വെറുതെ പഴിക്കുകയാണ്. കടയുടെ മുമ്പിൽവന്നു മുണ്ടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ സ്റ്റോക്കില്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്നെ അടിച്ചേ എന്നു വിളിച്ചു ബഹളം കൂട്ടുന്നു. ഉടനെ പോലിസു വരികയായി. പോലിസുകാരൻ വന്നാലും കച്ചവടക്കാരൻ എന്തുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞാലും യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. കച്ചവടക്കാരൻ അടിച്ചു

[Mr. S. Veeriah Reddiar.]

എന്നുതന്നെയാണു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. പല മഹത്തായ കാര്യങ്ങളും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അങ്ങേയ്ക്കു് ജവുളിവിതരണകാര്യവും കൂടി ഭംഗിയായി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനൊരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഒരു ജവുളിക്കച്ചവടക്കാരനെന്ന നിലയിലും ഒരു കച്ചവടപ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിലും അങ്ങയോട്ട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Sahib Bahadur Mohammed Mustafa ***(Commerce and Industry-South)*** :—கழிந்த ஜாயிண்டு செஷனில் திவான் பிரஸிடெண்டு சொன்னது போல திருவிதாங்கூர் சரித்திரத்திலேயே இதுதான் முதலாவது ஒரு கூடிய பட்ஜெட்டு. இதற்காக நான் திவான்ஜி அவர்களுக்கும், பைனான்ஸ் செக்ரட்டரி அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

ஸர், எனக்குச் சொல்லவேண்டியது, பேசிக் டாக்சைப்பற்றி. அதாவது நான் நினைத்திருப்பது பேசிக் டாக்ஸ் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே விதமான டாக்ஸாகயிருக்கும் என்பது. ஆனால் இப்போது நாஞ்சிநாட்டுக்காரர்களாகிய எங்களுக்கு மூன்று விதமான கரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாகயிருக்கிறது. அதாவது பேசிக்டாக்ஸ், தண்ணீர்கரம், சங்கேதம் டாக்ஸ். தண்ணீர் கரம், ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ஏழுரூபாய். இந்தத்தண்ணீர்க்கரம் உண்டானது, பேச்சுப்பாறை அணை கட்டித்தீர்ப்பதற்காக 60லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவானதை ஈடு செய்வதற்கு. ஸர், இந்த அணை கட்டி உத்தேசம் 36 வருடங்கள் ஆகின்றது. வருடம் ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வீதம் தண்ணீர் கரமாக மாத்திரம் வசூலிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அப்படியானால் இந்த அணைக்கட்டுக்குச் செலவு செய்திருப்பதற்கு மேல் மூன்று மடங்கு ஈடாக்கியிருப்பதுமல்லாமல், 60, 70 குளங்களையும் ஏலம் போட்டு, விற்று, அந்தப் பணமும் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உத்தேசம் 62,000 ஏக்கர் நிலமுண்டு. அதில் 35,000 ஏக்கர் புதுவல். பாக்கி 27,000 ஏக்கரில் பாதி பண்டாரப்பாட்டமும், சங்கேதமும். ஆகையால் இந்த பண்டாரப்பாட்டம், சங்கேதக்கரம், தண்ணீர்கரம் இவைகளை மாற்றி ஒரேவிதமான பேஸிக் டாக்ஸ் (Basic Tax) வசூலிக்க உத்திரவு செய்யவேண்டும்.

ஸர், மேலும், வருகிற வருஷம் கிருஷிவருமானவரி வசூலிக்கப் போவதால் அதற்குப் பொறுப்புள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தரை நியமித்து, ஒழுங்கான முறையில் கரம் வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

ஸர், இரண்டாவதாக துணி விநியோகத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வட திருவாங்கூருக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட துணியில்பாதி அளவுதான் தென் திருவிதாங்கூருக்கு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் துணிகூட சரியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஒரு வீட்டுக்கு மூன்று கஜம் துணி வீதம் ஒரு கடைக்காரனுக்கு 1500 கஜம் மாத்திரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருபது யூனிட் ரேஷனுள்ள

வீட்டில் பதினைந்தும் இருபதும் மெம்பர்கள் இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்த மூன்று காணி துணியைத்தான் கிழிக்கிழி உபயோகித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஸார், எனக்கு இந்தத் துணி அவசியமில்லை. நான் கதரைத்தான் உபயோகிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் துணி கிடைக்காமல் ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பகஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள். சில கிராமங்களுக்குக் கோட்டாவே கிடையாது. அருமநல்லூர், வீரவநல்லூர், ஈசானங்கோப்பு முதலிய கிராமங்களுக்குக் கோட்டாவே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கவர்மென்று இதைக் கவனித்து, வேண்டியது போல் செய்து கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மூன்றாவதாக சென்ற வருடம் தாங்கள் தயவாய் அனுமதித்துத் தந்த பெருஞ்சாணி ஸ்கீம் அங்கே ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் அஸ்திவாரமெடுத்து, ஏதோ சில கட்டிடங்களும் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பேச்சுப்பாறையை உயர்த்திக்கட்டப் போவதாகச் சொல்லி ஒரு டிவிஷனும் மூன்று சப்டிவிஷனும், பல செக்ஷன் ஆபீசர்களையும் ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டிருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு வேலையும் நடக்கவில்லை, நடப்புமில்லை. சில வேலைகளைச் செய்த கண்ட்ராக்டர்களுக்கு பணமும் கொடுக்கப்படவுமில்லை.

சுவாமி, ஒவ்வொரு உத்தியோகஸ்தரும் தம்தம் வேலையை சரியாகச் செய்வதில்லை. அப்படிச் செய்யாததினால் ஜனங்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய ஆவலாதிகளெல்லாம் சுவாமியைத்தான். ஜனங்கள் தங்கள் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் சுவாமி தலையில்தான் வைப்பார்கள். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தங்கள் பொறுப்பை உணராமலும், தாங்கள் ஜனங்களின் ஆள்களென்றும், அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவைகளை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நினையாது தங்கள் உத்தியோகந்தான் பெரிதென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து இப்போது பென்ஷன் பெற்றிருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் பார்த்தாவது இனிமேல் அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் பொறுப்பான ஜோலியைச் செய்ய கவர்மென்று கண்டிப்பான உத்திரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பெரிய கம்பெனிகளில் ஜோலிபார்க்க வருவோர்களுக்கு அக்கம்பெனி மானேஜர்கள் கொடுக்கும் அட்வைஸ் (advice) Learn to be polite" என்பதாகும். அதுபோல நம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் தம்தம் வேலையை பொறுப்பாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற உணர்வோடு வேலைக்குப் போகவேண்டும். இவ்வளவோடு என் பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்து இந்த வருடத்து பட்ஜட்டுக்கு நல்வரவு கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Sir, within the short time at my disposal I shall try to analyse and make my comments on the budget proposals for the next year. The first thought that strikes me on looking at the budget is, whether I could place much reliance on the figures contained therein. For the last two years and this year, there is a persistent uniformity in the estimates of our revenue and expenditure. In fact, the receipts always far exceed the estimates and the expenditure falls far short of the estimates. I venture to say that this is going to be the case next year also if proper attention is not paid to the spending side of the budget next year. If that side of spending

[Mr. G. Ravi Varma.]

is not properly attended to, I feel sure that next year's surplus will be one crore and a half instead of one crore. It is not a happy feature now-a-days especially so when we are not able to find proper investments for these surpluses. I hope that next year, proper attention will be paid to the spending side of the budget on P. W. D. and the post-war reconstruction schemes.

President: Honourable member may realise that one of our big drawbacks was that in the matter of roads, we could not get road-rollers. In the matter of our industrial and other enterprises we could not get machinery. I am glad to say that mainly on account of the export drive of the Government of England and also the realisation on the part of the Government of India, which has been very happily expressed by Sir Chinthamani Deshmukh the day before yesterday, that this concentration upon export without adequate imports is going to produce a lop-sided economy and will increase the inflationary spiral which is now already in operation, there is an increasing tendency on the part of the Government of England to expedite exports of all machinery and of various things necessary for the P. W. D. It is hoped that next year we shall be able really to expend more of the revenue.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Sir, I am happy to hear that. Taking the revenue side of the budget into consideration the biggest increases are found in Excise, Income-tax and Forests. It is very interesting to note that the Police Department also contributes nearly 1,400 per cent. of the revenue of this year for the next year. But in the near future, I fear that this department will claim to be one of the self-supporting entities of Government. But on second thought, I find it is a case of robbing the P. W. D. in broad daylight because all the tolls have been abolished and the vehicle tax has been substituted and this income is from this side of revenue.

President: But that vehicle tax is now universal in India.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: I am very glad to note that we are going to get bigger incomes on interest from our investments. But on going through the budget figures under item 12, I have to remark that two items of interest are included there, which I think is not proper to include under that item. All the items included there are from investments of moneys of the Government. Two very small items appear there as interest on land revenue arrears and excise arrears. I do not think it is proper to include those small incomes under the head of interest.

They may find place in the income of those departments. It is misleading when these figures are noted there.

Commenting on the excise revenue I will be failing in my duty to the State as a representative of the people if I do not say that it is high time we cried a halt and said: "Thus far and no further." Sir, I know it is useless from my experience of the last two years. It is only a cry in the wilderness with regard to that matter. We in the country parts find it very difficult especially after six o' clock in the evening to walk along public highways and more often it is the poor people that suffer from the insults and troubles created by drunkards on the high roads. In the Madras Province there is a programme of prohibition to be introduced. First it was proposed for four districts and then to eight districts. But if that programme is introduced in the Tinnevelly District and the bordering districts, I fear our revenue will go up.

President: Next year the revenue will be doubled when Tinnevelly and Coimbatore come under prohibition.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Coming to Forest revenues, I hear some people making a remark that it is a policy of making "hay while the sun shines," because the revenues have doubled from last year. But on further consideration I may tell those people who are under that impression that the income is only from the very high prices of timber that we are getting nowadays. It appears to me proper that we should exploit, not of course to a disastrous extent, but to a certain extent, our forests now.

President: Honourable members will have noticed that we placed reliance upon fuel being supplied to Fertilisers and Chemicals for the purpose of producing fertilisers. The teak that is produced will be supplied to the local people who, during the last two or three years, have had no building programme at all. Our idea is so to get the fullest supply to the local people lest any timber should go out of the State.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Sir, under land tax and income tax, I hear some criticisms levelled against the policy of Government. That criticism is levelled against basic tax and income tax including agricultural income tax. Everybody will welcome the basic tax policy of Government, because it is a policy which is a sound one from all considerations. Tax on incomes is the most civilised form of all kinds of taxations.

President: Order, order. I have just had before me a list of demands which has been printed and the order of which, I take it, is generally agreed to. We shall deal with the demands in the following order:—

Demands IV, V and VI—General Administration and then Public Works Department, Agriculture, Land Revenue, Taxes on Income, Anchal, Police, Education, State Transport, Postwar Reconstruction, Medical, Ayurveda, Public Health, Excise, Electricity and Telephone, Administration of Justice, etc.

(The House signified its assent to follow the above order.)

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Tax on incomes is the most civilised form of taxation and I do not know the reason why some people put forward the idea that income from agriculture should not be taxed. I am very glad that both forms of taxation on agricultural income and other incomes are amalgamated into one. In this connection I have to say that the rates of super-tax differ greatly in respect of companies. While the rates of income tax are the same for companies, individuals, Hindu undivided families and undivided Marumakkathayam families, in the case of super-tax, the companies have to give only two chuckrams ten cash on the whole income. I do not know why this distinction is made between Companies and individuals. I heard one experienced honourable member of the other House, Mr. S. Krishna Iyer, doubting whether that was a misprint in the book.

Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai: May I ask the honourable member whether he knows that the dividends are also subject to super-tax?

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: Dividends earned by individuals are always not subject to super-tax, because they will be small and the income will be for the individuals. It will be subject only to income tax and not super-tax.

Looking at the revenue under customs, I wish to state that as the Dewan-President told us this morning, it is better to have no export duty at all for our agricultural products.

President: Provided we make arrangements with the new Government. The whole trouble is this. Honourable members will realise that before 1865, Travancore was enabled to impose any import duty it liked. It was also entitled to impose any export duty it liked. The Government of India at that time stated that they had come to the conclusion that import duty should be kept very low. That was a policy as to which there is a difference of opinion. America had never agreed to

that. America has taken the line that import duty should be very high on things which can be produced within the State, so as not to import things which are unnecessary for the country. It was, however, the policy of England that as much of English goods should be imported into India as possible, so as to have a certain kind of free trade, and rightly or wrongly they believed in it. It was rather unfortunate that India was not industrially advanced. England was industrially advanced. So this particular system of import duty helped England and retarded India. In any case this State agreed to a very low import duty giving up their right to impose high import duties. Had this duty not been so regularised in India, industrial progress in India would have commenced at least 20 years earlier than now. We also gave up our rights to impose export duties beyond a certain level. We must now come to a new agreement with the new Government of India which will enable us to get a proper share of customs revenue. If, for instance, the Government of the future will say that there are 6 1/2 millions in this State, that there are 400 millions in India and that therefore we are entitled to customs 6 1/2 over 400 of the total customs revenue, then it is for our consideration whether we should levy any import or export duty at all. That suggestion has been made more than once, *viz.*, that the Central Government should levy all customs duties both by way of export and import and make a central pool, but that is impossible under the Cabinet Scheme. The Congress has agreed for the purpose of placating the Muslim League to have no control over customs. Therefore the whole question is for us to negotiate with each State and with each Province in India. We can enter into reciprocal arrangements with regard to customs in the light of the decision on the group system. The Congress has rejected it. The Muslim League has insisted on it. If there are groups we can at least negotiate with those groups; if those groups go, we shall have to negotiate with the 11 Provinces. One Province might give us exemption while others may not. This question is therefore one of difficulties in the immediate future, having regard to the particular form of the Central Government. If ultimately the Central Government gets control over customs, as it should under any civilised system of administration, the question will then become very simple. We will levy neither import duties nor export duties. We will finally have 6 1/2 out of 400 of the total customs revenue of India. That will mean that we are bound to get 2 1/2 times our present rate. But what is now happening is the lopsided arrangement that Calcutta and

[President.]

Bombay are having merely because of their ports. They are able to get a tremendous amount of advantage over the others. Cochin also gets this advantage to a certain extent. My point with regard to this matter is that we cannot at present pledge ourselves either to increase or decrease the import duties or increase or decrease our export duties without considering what might happen in the future. I assure honourable members that it is not the intention of Government to perpetuate export duties. It is not good from the point of view of bringing more income to the State. But if any equitable system of pooling all the customs resources of India may be devised, and if Travancore, having regard to the particular resources that she has, could go into the pool, no one will be gladder than the Travancore Government.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: My submission is that this State occupies a very important position in India and we are one of the maritime States as well. Certain very strong claims with regard to customs duties that may impress the Constituent Assembly or the Negotiating Committee have to be made.

Coming to the expenditure side, my only suggestion is that all the money ear-marked for Public Works, Postwar Reconstruction and other works should be spent next year.

President: The whole of the Postwar Reconstruction fund cannot be spent next year.

Mr. G. Ravi Varma: What is provided for the next year should be spent. We should make some progress in that line. It was not spent in the last year and this year, and therefore the same should not be the case next year.

I am glad to note that the compulsory Primary Education Scheme has gained ground. It should be extended to the other parts of the State as well and I congratulate the Government and the Departmental head who have taken to this measure in right earnest.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank our Sovereign for earmarking an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs for the improvement of village life. In spending that money, I have to make some suggestions. Why not some kind of taluk boards be constituted in every taluk for improving village life? The amounts allotted for P. W. D. for health purposes in that particular area, and for the co-operative movement in that area should be pooled together in that area and some constructive work should be done in these taluks. For that purpose, I have been advocating the establishment of Advisory Committees for the

Public Works Department in every taluk. There was a suggestion made the other day and the honourable member Mr. N. Narayana Kurup moved that Taluk Boards should be constituted for every taluk. Mr. Kurup even suggested that no remuneration or travelling allowances need be given to the members of the Taluk Boards. There should be a certain procedure for spending that money. First of all, the most affected areas are the coastal pakuthies in the State. The taluks which are near the coasts should be given preference in this matter of spending this amount.

I hear certain doubts entertained in certain quarters with regard to the industrial policy of the State. They have given expression to this thought in both the Houses. Words such as foreign capital and the like are brought forward. Sir, I am not afraid of foreign capital so long as we have control over capital in the State. Let us not be very provincial and narrow in our outlook. If foreign capital comes here and helps us, and after some time we find that it has come here only to exploit us, we will give them a lesson. Sure and certain, they will submit to our policy and be of great help to us. I am strongly of opinion that a State socialism in public utility services and a state-partnered and state-controlled policy in big industrial enterprises will be good for the State. Talking of industries and industrialisation in this country one is naturally tempted to refer to the suicidal policy of labour and labour organisations in general as we have here at present.

As I find an adjournment motion on that matter, I shall reserve my comments on it for that occasion. Sir, it has been the fashion in the other House just to open one's Budget speech with a remark on the proposed new constitutional reforms in the State. I do not know whether you will allow me to speak something on it. Not that I want to go beyond the things proposed in the constitution or in the proposal, but in the actual working of it. You have expressed your opinion that the representatives of the people will be consulted with regard to the things that are going to come out of the committee on franchise and delimitation. I ask, why not appoint a constituent committee from the legislature to go into the actual working of the constitution and see what should be the powers of the executive committees and all the rest of it? I trust that it will be a very good thing for the Government to have the help of the representatives of the people and the views of the public of this country on this important matter. With these words I resume my seat.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath : സർ. ൧൧൨൨-ലേയ്ക്കുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ എട്ടേകാൽ കോടി രൂപാ വരവും ഏഴുകോടി രൂപാ ചിലവും ആണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകാണുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ ഏതാണ്ട് ഒരു കോടി രൂപായുടെ വർദ്ധനവാണ് വരവിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഈ കൂടുതൽ വരവ് എക്സൈസ്, വനം, ആദായനികുതി ഈ മൂന്നു ഇനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ആണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. എക്സൈസ് ഇനത്തിൽ ൭൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം കൂടുതൽ—കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വരവുണ്ടാകും എന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷ. എന്നാൽ കൂടുതൽ ഷാപ്പുകൾ അനുവദിച്ചും കൂടുതൽ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ചെത്താൻ അനുവദിച്ചും അതുവഴി മദ്യപാനത്തെ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചുമാണു ഈ വരവു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വരവുവർദ്ധനവു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനു ഒട്ടും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. മദ്രാസു മുതലായ പ്രാവിൻസുകളിൽ മദ്യപാനം തീരെ നിറുത്താനുള്ള നടപടി ആണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ അതു വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു ഈ നയത്തോടു യോജിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഒരു താലൂക്കിൽ എങ്കിലും മദ്യവർജ്ജനം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി പരീക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു.

President : I do not think there need be any confusion on this matter. If the Government have to be criticised, let it be criticised straight out without any fear. This Government are very anxious to make drink as difficult as possible especially for the people who can hardly afford the price of drink and who are wasting their money on it. This Government are definitely of the opinion that any system of prohibition will not work and the reason is very simple. Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have made it perfectly clear that they are looking forward to a period of intensive tapping for the purpose of sweet toddy and quite recently people on behalf of the Congress have stated that more and more sweet toddy should be tapped so that there will be an increase of the nutrition output in the country. I need hardly say that sweet toddy plus two hours is intoxicating toddy and therefore if Mahatma Gandhi's plan is to come into existence while everybody is to be encouraged to produce sweet toddy, there must be persons standing by to see that sweet toddy is drunk within two or three hours. Apart from that, as in this country cocoanut and the palm tree are as extensive as they are, any question of prohibition means illicit distillation or illicit manufacture. That has been the experience of other countries. This Government however do not wish to

make any final decision on this matter. The Madras Government has made a very noteworthy experiment in starting prohibition in eight districts one of which joins ours. I believe Coimbatore is included in that scheme. We shall see the frontier statistics in regard to Coimbatore in the course of the next six months in regard to drink. If as a matter of fact the Madras Presidency succeeds in it, let us wait and see. But I know the time when there were two ships standing just four miles outside the frontier of Bombay and Mr. Park will bear testimony to it, when Bombay was under prohibition. There were two ships chartered staying just beyond the three mile limit beyond which the Indian territory does not extend. The number of motor launches and boats that went out to those ships was tremendous and two enterprising gentlemen---I do not want to mention their names—made how many millions I do not know. That was the position. It may be that human nature can suddenly undergo a change. We shall notice what happens on the borders of Coimbatore. I need not be considered pessimistic or cynical when I say that I sorrowfully apprehend the state of affairs that may be brought about in the borders of Coimbatore. We shall get probably about a crore of rupees more in the course of one year by way of excise revenue. All that will take place is that the venue of drink will be shifted from the Madras Province to the borders of Travancore. Supposing Travancore also indulges in prohibition. What will take place is that a number of boats will stand out four miles away all round the coast. That may be so or may not be so. But it is a complete reformation of human character that is required in all these things. Naturally Mahatma Gandhi will in the course of the prohibition campaign exercise his unrivalled powers of persuasion and bring about a change by impinging his saintly personality on the people concerned. If as a matter of fact Madras goes effectively dry it is very good. But this Government has not got that certainty of the programme of the Madras Government. This Government thinks that such a programme will not reduce the consumption of liquor but will reduce revenue. So we shall watch the experiment that is taking place in Madras.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എങ്ങനെ എങ്കിലും ഇതിനു കുറവുവരുത്തണം എന്ന സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്താം എന്നുമാത്രമാണ്.

ഇനി രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇനം വരവ് വനംവകുപ്പിൽനിന്നുമാണ്. അതു് ഏതാണ്ടു ൩൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം കൂടുതൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliath.]

ണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആ ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള വരവു കുറഞ്ഞാലും കഴിയുന്നതും തടി ഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് വില കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്തു് അവർക്കു കെട്ടിടവും മററും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഫെർട്ടിലൈസേഴ്സ് ആൻഡ് കെമിക്കൽസ് കമ്പനിക്കു ഏതോ ചില കരാറിൽ തിറകിനു തടിവിററു് തൻമൂലം അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ധാരാളം വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് ബഡ്ജററുപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ധനകാര്യമെമ്പർ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നു. അവർ തടി വാങ്ങുന്നതു് എന്തു വ്യവസ്ഥകളിലാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അതു ഞാൻ ആശങ്കയോടുകൂടിയാണ് വീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. കാർഷികാദായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നും ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപയിൽകൂടുതൽ വരവു ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. പക്ഷേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു ഇവിടുത്തെ ആദായനികുതി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ഒരുകോടി രൂപാ എങ്കിലും അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കർഷകരിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചെടുക്കുമെന്നാണു. അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ ഇതിനകം ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കും എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി ചിലവിനത്തെപ്പററിയാണു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ ഒരു വില്ലേജിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആൾ ആണ്. ഒരു വില്ലേജുകാരൻ എന്ന നിലയിൽ ആണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ൧൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വരെ വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടും അങ്ങയുടെ പ്രസ്താവനകൊണ്ടും കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ ൪൦൦-ൽ അധികം വില്ലേജുകൾ ഉള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഈ തുകകൊണ്ടു എന്തു കാര്യമാണ് സാധിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ മുടക്കി അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തിനകമെങ്കിലും എല്ലാ വില്ലേജുകളിലും അതിൻെറ ഗുണം സിദ്ധിക്കത്തക്ക വണ്ണം വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യണം. വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കാതെയും ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടാതെയും ഗതാഗതസൗകര്യമില്ലാതെയും ധാരാളം വില്ലേജുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടു്. വില്ലേജുകളുടെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഭാവി നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതു്. വില്ലേജുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് ഒരു വലിയ കാര്യമല്ല. അതു് ഇനിയും കൂട്ടണം. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ള കമ്മററികൾ മുഖാന്തിരം വേണം ഈ തുക ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ, അതാണു നല്ലതു. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വില്ലേജുയൂണിയനുകളും

ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളും ഉണ്ട്. അവകൾ വഴി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തരക്കേടില്ല. പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്ത് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ പക്ഷമുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അതുമൂലം ചിലവു ചെയ്യണം.

സർ, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു് നമുക്കാവശ്യമായ അരി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. അതിലേയ്ക്കു മററു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുമൂലം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടത ഇതിനകം ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെതന്നെ നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ലു വിളയിക്കാൻ ഒരു പദ്ധതിയും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും സൗജന്യ നിരക്കിൽ.........

President: Order, order. I fully agree with the honourable member. But there is one aspect which in the course of this discussion as well as during the demands should be borne in mind. I mentioned it to the other House. No doubt today we are face to face with the shortage of rice. But the honourable members will remember that the Burma Government has now opened up half a million new acres of paddy lands. Siam has opened up a quarter million acres for paddy cultivation. This year and until 1947 Autumn this struggle is going to be as bad as it is just now. But afterwards there will be nothing of this hardship. For instance today we have news that 9 thousand tons of rice has come from Brazil to the port of Madras and Brazil has never been sending rice before. It has now done it. Apart from that what I am rather worried about is this. We are perfectly right in having short term extension of paddy cultivation and the increase of paddy thereby. The long term increase of paddy cultivation under the conditions prevailing in Travancore may have two sides. The reason is this. I apprehend that from 1947 the price of paddy will fall down to something like what it was before the war. Then the question of extension of cultivation might become difficult. That is why in all these grow more food campaigns care must be taken to have the possibility of turning over to some other cash crop or some other crop at the same time as we are devising solutions. Instead of this paddy cultivation we may have to go in for tobacco cultivation or sugarcane cultivation. These things must be kept at the back of one's mind. I think that by July 1947 so much rice will come to India that the price of local paddy will practically be even lower than it was in the pre-war days. That is an aspect which the honourable members must bear in mind.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: എനിക്ക പറയാനുള്ളത് സൗജന്യനരക്കിൽ വളം കൃഷിക്കാരന കൊടുക്കുക, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബോണസ്സ് കൊടുക്കുക, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പത്ത് ഏക്കറൊ അതിൽ കുറഞ്ഞൊ ഉള്ള സ്ഥലം കുത്തകപാട്ടമായൊ മറ്റൊ കൃഷിക്കായി കൊടുക്കുക; ഇതൊക്കെയാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴം കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നതൊന്നുംകൊണ്ട് നമുക്ക നെൽകൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാം എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനല്ല ഞാൻ.

മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നെല്ലുവരുത്താൻ ഇടവരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കൈവശം ഉള്ള ഭൂമി, കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ ഭൂമി മുഴവനും, ഏതെങ്കിലും കമ്പനികൾക്കൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മററുവല്ലവരേയുമൊ ഏല്പിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ ഏക്കറുകൾ ഒന്നിച്ച് കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്താൽ നമ്മുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ള നെല്ല ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

വലിയ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ വന്നതോടുകൂടി കുടിൽവ്യവസായത്തിൻെറ കാര്യം മറന്നുപോയതായി തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. സർ, സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതി ഉയരണമെങ്കിൽ കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. ഇവിടെ വലിയ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. ഇനിയും വേറെ ചിലത് തുടങ്ങാൻപോകുന്നു. അതൊക്കെ സമ്മതിക്കാം. അതുമൂലം തൊഴിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാക്ക ചില ഗുണങ്ങളും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കുടിൽവ്യവസായംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമെ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്ക ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ചില കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട് എന്ന് എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒന്നും കുടിൽവ്യവസായം രാജ്യം ഒട്ടുക്കും വ്യാപിക്കകയില്ല. എല്ലാ വില്ലേജുകളിലും കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഏററവും ആവശ്യം.

സർ, അങ്ങ് ബഡ്ജററു പ്രസ്താവനവേളയിൽ ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പററി വിവരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനെപ്പററി രണ്ടുവാക്ക പറയാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ആദ്യമായി പൊതു ആരാധനസ്ഥലങ്ങളും സെമിത്തേരികളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പുതിയ റൂളുകളെപ്പററിയാണ രണ്ടു വാക്ക പറയാനുള്ളത്. സർ, അങ്ങയുടെ കയ്യിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൈവശത്തിലും കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ നോക്കിയാൽ പുതിയ ആരാധനസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ അധികവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടേതാണെന്ന് അങ്ങേക്കു മനസ്സിലാകും. അവർ അലങ്കാരത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയല്ല ആരാധനസ്ഥലങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ആരാധന നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ്. അല്ലാതെ അലങ്കാരത്തിനു

വേണ്ടിയല്ല. ആ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റൂൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു ആരാധനസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ മലയിലേയ്ക്കു പോകുക, അല്ലാതെ ഒരു മൈലിനകത്തു ജനവാസം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ആരാധനസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കുക എന്നതു് അസാദ്ധ്യമാണു്. മററുള്ളവരെക്കാൾ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കാണു് ആരാധനസ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു അവർ കൂടുതൽ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇനി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ഒരു ആരാധനസ്ഥലം വേണമെങ്കിൽ മലയിലേയ്ക്കു പോകണം, അവിടെ ആയാലും വേറെ തടസ്സമുണ്ടു്. ൨൦൦ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഒരു ആരാധനസ്ഥലം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. മലയിൽ ൨൦൦ കുടുംബം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇനി മേലാൽ അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ആരാധനസ്ഥലം സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. സെമ്മാറിയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അങ്ങു പറഞ്ഞു അതു വളരെ നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു റൂൾ ആണെന്നു്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ അല്ലെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ വൈദികന്മാരെയും വൈദികാദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെയും ആരാധനാസ്ഥലത്തിൽ ആണു് സംസ്കരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു അങ്ങേയ്ക്കു അറിയാം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റൂൾ അനുസരിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ വക കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവുമില്ല. മേലാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ നിയമവിരുദ്ധമാണു എന്നു പുതിയ റൂൾ അനുശാസിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാലും മതകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് കൈകടത്തിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു പതനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തിരിക്കയാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞുകാണണമെന്നും ഈ റൂൾ മാററം ചെയ്യണമെന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

President: Honourable member will finish. I have given eight minutes.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: Just give me five minutes more, Sir.

President: Very well.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: ഇനി ഒന്നു് എനിക്കു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് അങ്ങു പറയുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കാ അജിറ്റേഷനെപ്പററിയാണു്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങു പറയുംപോലെ അതു് കത്തോലിക്കാ അജിറ്റേഷനല്ല. അതു് ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ പല വിഭാഗങ്ങളും ചേർന്നുള്ള ഒരു അജിറ്റേഷനാണു്. അല്ലാതെ അങ്ങു പറയുംപോലെ കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ മാത്രം ഒരജിറ്റേഷനല്ലാ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ ചില മൗലികതത്വങ്ങൾ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു.

[Mr. Paul A. Thaliyath.]

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ചില മൗലികതത്വങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്കൂളുകൾ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമാക്കി സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം കിട്ടുക, മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാൎക്ക് അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ അവൎക്ക് ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള സ്കൂളുകളിൽ അയയ്ക്കാൻ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുക, ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്കൂളുകൾക്ക് ന്യായമായ ഗ്രാൻറ് അനുവദിച്ചു കിട്ടുക ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള മൗലികതത്വങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി അതുകൾ അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻവേണ്ടിയാണ് അജിറ്റേഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയതു്. ഈ കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ശരിയായ ഒരു തീരുമാനത്തിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങളുടെ വൈദികമേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ അജിറ്റേഷൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി അങ്ങയെ സമീപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നാണ് എന്റെ ബോദ്ധ്യം. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങ് ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു കേട്ടാൽ ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ യാതൊരു മാൎഗ്ഗവും ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പുരോഗതിക്കുവേണ്ടിയെങ്കിലും അങ്ങ് ഒരു മാൎഗ്ഗം കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് ഈ സംഗതി അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതു.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : സർ, ധനകാൎയ്യവിചക്ഷണനായ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വകവും ക്രമസംയുക്തവും കാൎയ്യമാത്രപ്രസക്തവുമായ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യാൻ എനിക്കു നിസ്സീമമായ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഉന്നതാദർശങ്ങളിലും ലക്ഷ്യത്തിലും അടിയുറച്ച ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ പരാമർശിച്ച് സാമ്പത്തികവും സാംസ്കാരികവും ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥാപരവുമായ പ്രധാന കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയവും പരിപാടികളും വിശദമാക്കി അങ്ങു ചെയ്ത രാഷ്ട്രീയവിജ്ഞാനോദ്ദീപകമായ പ്രസംഗവും എന്നെ ഗാഢാകർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, യുദ്ധാനന്തരമുള്ള അങ്ങയുടെ ഈ പ്രഥമ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നിസർഗ്ഗസിദ്ധവും പരിശീലനലബ്ധവുമായ രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞതയുടെ കരസ്പർശനം സൎവ്വത്ര നിഴലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ദശാബ്ദത്തിനുള്ളിൽ രാജ്യശ്രേയോഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുള്ള വിവിധപദ്ധതികൾമൂലം ബലിഷ്ഠങ്ങളായ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉറപ്പിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അങ്ങ് സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ അന്തസ്സും അഭിമാനവും ശരിക്കു പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കൎമ്മപരിപാടികൾ പുതിയ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കാണുന്നതു തികച്ചും ആശാവഹമാണ്.

സർ, അങ്ങ് പുരോഗമനോന്മുഖയായ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ മുന്നണിയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ പ്രതിഷ്ഠിച്ചു. പ്രാചീനാദർശങ്ങളെ തച്ചുടച്ചു

ആധുനിക നയവൈശിഷ്ട്യത്തിൽ രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തി. പ്രാചീനമായ ദണ്ഡങ്ങളെ പുനഃസൂത്രണം ചെയ്ത് ആധുനിക തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സുവർണ്ണദശയെ ഉൽഘാടനം ചെയ്തു. വ്യക്തിപരമായ നൈരാശ്യത്താൽ രാഷ്ട്രീയവിജ്ഞാനപരമായി അന്ധത പിടിപെട്ട ചിലരുടെ ജല്പനജാലവിദ്യകൊണ്ട് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ ആ ചരിത്രം മറയ്ക്കാൻ എങ്ങനെ സാദ്ധ്യമാകും? നിസ്സ്വാർത്ഥമായ രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞതയുടെ മൂർത്തിമത്തായ സ്വരൂപം രാജ്യസ്നേഹികളായ ജനാവലിയുടെ ഹൃദയാന്തർഭാഗത്താണ് അങ്ങ നിർമ്മിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നത്. സ്വദേശിപ്രേമത്തിന്റെ പേരിലോ 135 കൊല്ലത്തെ രാജ്യചരിത്രമുല്ലംഘനത്തിന്റെ പേരിലോ നക്രബാഷ്പം പൊഴിച്ചു കൃതഘ്നതയുടെ പാരമ്യത്താൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥായിയായ നേട്ടത്തെ വിസ്മരിക്കാൻ സന്നദ്ധരായ ചില നിർഭാഗ്യവ്യക്തികൾ ഇവിടെ രംഗപ്രവേശം ചെയ്തു വസ്തുത ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

സർ, ഇന്ന് വാനോളം പുകഴ്ത്തുന്ന ചില സ്വദേശിവാദിജിമാരെ കണ്ണുനീർ പൊഴിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഭരണചക്രത്തിൽനിന്നും ആട്ടിപ്പായിച്ച വക്രബുദ്ധികളുടെ അനുയായികൾ ജീവിതനൈരാശ്യത്താൽ അട്ടഹസിക്കുന്ന ഇത്തരം പ്രലപനങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമായി തെറ്റിദ്ധരിക്കരുത്. ദശാബ്ദഭരണനേതൃത്വത്തിന്റെ മായാത്തതും അമൂല്യവുമായ ചരിത്രരേഖ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനതയുടെ ഹൃദയാന്തർഭാഗത്തു സംസ്ഥാപിതമാക്കിയ അങ്ങ് ഈ തലമുറയുടെ പ്രശംസയ്ക്കു മാത്രമല്ല ഭാവിതലമുറയുടെ മുക്തകണ്ഠമായ പ്രശംസയ്ക്കും പാത്രീഭൂതനാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു എനിക്കു തെല്ലും സന്ദേഹമില്ല.

സർ, ഐശ്വര്യവിലസിതമായ ഒരു ഭാവിയെ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കോശസ്ഥിതി സുദൃഢവും ഭദ്രവുമാണ്. രാഷ്ട്രത്തിന്റെ ജീവൽശക്തികളായ ആയവ്യയനിയന്ത്രണം, സാമ്പത്തികപര്യവേക്ഷണം, ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥ ആദിയായ സംഗതികളിലും അങ്ങേ പരമാവധി ശ്രദ്ധ പതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനതയുടെ ജീവിതത്തോത് ഉയർത്തുവാനും ജീവിതസൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വ്യക്തമായ പരിപാടികൾ സന്തോഷപുരസ്സരം വീക്ഷിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നു. പദ്ധതികളെല്ലാംതന്നെ സാമൂഹ്യവും സാമ്പത്തികവുമായ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ സർവ്വവശങ്ങളേയും ഉടച്ചുവാർത്തു രാജ്യത്തെ നവീനവും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടവുമായ പന്ഥാവിൽ ത്വരിതമായി നയിക്കാൻ പര്യാപ്തമാണെന്നുള്ളതാണു അതിന്റെ മേന്മ.

സർ, രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രകൃതിവിഭവങ്ങളെ പരിപോഷിപ്പിച്ചും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തിയും ആദായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

ഉചിതബുദ്ധിയെ ഞാൻ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി പ്രശംസിക്കുന്നു. സർവ്വജീവിത സരണികളിലും ജനതയുടെ പുരോഗതിയുണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ബഡ്ജറ്റിന്റെ മൗലികമായ ലക്ഷ്യമെന്ന ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I beg to move the following motion for the kind consideration of this House:

> "This House requests the President to adjourn the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the situation caused by the recent proposal by the Government of Madras to import cocoanut from outside India."

Sir, I understand from subsequent information that it is not the Madras Government that has gone for this transaction but some agreement has been entered into between His Majesty's Government and the Ceylon Government in which His Majesty's Government agreed to take up all the available products of cocoanuts in Ceylon and import them into India.

President: That is not quite correct. What happened was that during the time of war the Ceylon Government entered into an agreement with His Majesty's Government by which His Majesty's Government promised to buy for a period of years all the cocoanuts and cocoanut products of Ceylon. Such an opportunity was not given to any other part of the world or to any part of India. That is not worthwhile discussing now.

Now that the war has ended they do not want all the cocoanut oil. They do not know what to do with them. So they entered into some kind of agreement with the Ceylon Government. Possibly the Government of India may or may not be concerned with it. Unless very strong steps are taken, a great deal of cocoanut may be brought into India at very low rates so as to make it impossible for us to compete with those rates.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Thank you for the elucidation which you have given on the subject. Taking as it is, when you consider the position, you will see that we have reached a position which is irremediable for us.

In this connection, it may be necessary to know what is the cocoanut position in the State of Travancore. Out of the total export duty of Rs. 52 lakhs, cocoanut products contribute more than Rs. 21 lakhs. That is, nearly 4⅓ per cent of the export duty is derived from cocoanut products. Taking into consideration the actual area under cocoanut cultivation it will be seen that it is the second crop in the whole State of Travancore, the area under the same being 5,73,183 acres. It is the most important money crop of Travancore.

President : The area under cocoanut cultivation is practically equal to the area under cultivation in the whole of the Madras Presidency.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : It can be seen that this country will be the most affected by the drastic step taken by the .....

President : Not only Travancore, but Cochin and British Malabar also.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir. This industry is being conducted in Travancore as a cottage industry for the last 150 years and more. It is the mainstay of income of most of the people and nearly 80 per cent of the population depends upon this cocoanut cultivation. So far as cultivation is concerned, it has not been conducting here on an estate basis or plantation scale like rubber or tea as in Ceylon but only on a house management basis. Cocoanut cultivation in Travancore is carried on in a very small scale or householding scale. In Ceylon, where it is being conducted on an estate basis, they have got a regular system and supply of cheap labour. There the labourers have to work regularly and constantly under specific contract. There they do conduct the whole cultivation at a very limited amount of expenditure. But, in Travancore that is not the case. There is no sort of control over labour or of hours of work over the labourers or their wages. Here the labourers demand very high wages. All the same it has become an industry which is to be maintained at very heavy cost being the only surviving cottage industry on a large scale. We were exporting cocoanut products to foreign countries till some fifteen years ago. Then the foreigners found out that they can manufacture margarine for their use from other articles and so exports ceased.

Then we have to turn our attention to British India. Through the tireless efforts of Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar and the late lamented A. Krishna Iyengar and P. John who took the matter in right earnest and agitated to such an extent as to make it possible for us to capture markets in India for our cocoanut products, we are having the privilege of using our own cocoanut in British India without any importation from outside, for the last so many years. Now all on a sudden, the whole situation is going to be changed and a large quantity of cocoanuts is going to be dumped into the State and our financial position is to be seriously affected. Sir, this will affect the daily life of every people, rich, middlemen as well as the poor. This is harmful not only to the rich and the middlemen but

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

also to the poorest of the poor. It can be seen from the average area under cultivation, that an average individual in Travancore possesses about 10 cents of land under cocoanut cultivation. There are no house sites in the State without having a few cocoanut trees. It is being regarded as a "Kalpaka Vriksha" in Travancore. All the parts of the tree, from the root to the fruit, are all being used for one purpose or another. I may go further and say that this tree is regarded as also religiously very important. Very few religious ceremonies of the Hindus are conducted without cocoanuts. We have got the "Neethisastra" which definitely states that

'അശ്വത്ഥമേകം പിചുകന്ദമേകം
ന്യഗ്രോധമേകം ദശതിന്ത്രിണീശ്ച
കപിത്ഥ പില്വാമലകത്രയഞ്ച
പഞ്ചാമ്രനാളീനരകം നയാതി.'

He who manages to plant five cocoanut trees may not have the occasion to visit the hell. He will be relieved from all the misery. That is the tradition and privilege we have been enjoying for a number of years and it is the position of cocoanuts.

Having seen that we did contribute our quota for the maintenance of war in men, material and money, and without regarding the existence of our Cocoanut Committee in India to safeguard our interests, somebody took it into their heads to pass a measure without even caring our position and even without consulting us about our present position. Sir, I request you to exert all your power and influence to see that we are relieved from this difficult situation. We extend all our co-operation in this matter to see that our difficulties are brought to the notice of the British Government, so that our grievances may be remedied as early as possible. With these words I submit this motion before the House.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെയും കൊച്ചിയിലെയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മലബാറിലെയും സാധാരണ കർഷകന്റെ പൊതുവെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. നാരായണയ്യർ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. മദ്രാസ് ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നയം അംഗീകരിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല, 'പ്രസിഡന്റ് അവർകൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ ഏവക്ക് നാളികേരം ആവശ്യമായ ഒരു സാധനം അല്ലാതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരായ അവിടത്തെ ഭരണീയരുടെ സംഖ്യ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും മാത്രമാണെന്നും കേവലം

സ്വാർത്ഥോദ്ദേശത്താൽ മാത്രം പ്രേരിതരായിട്ടാണെന്നുമുള്ളതിനു രണ്ടു പക്ഷമില്ല. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം, ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച എന്റെ മാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ, നാളികേരകൃഷി ഒരു എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് നിലയിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സംഘടിത കർഷകസമുദായത്തിന്റെ വകയായോ, അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം സാമ്പത്തികശക്തിയുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും കമ്പനികളുടെ വകയായോ നടത്തുന്ന ഒന്നല്ല. നേരേമറിച്ച് സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ ദൈനംദിനാവശ്യത്തെ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാമാന്യ കൃഷിയാണു, ഇവിടത്തെ നാളീകേരകൃഷി. ൧൦ സെന്റുള്ള ആളും നാളികേരകൃഷി ചെയ്താണു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കുന്നതു്. അത്തരം ചെറുകൃഷിക്കാരാണു ഇവിടെ അധികം ഉള്ളതു്. ൧൨ കൊല്ലം മുൻപു ൧൦൦൦ തേങ്ങക്കു ൧൬ മുതൽ ൨൫ രൂപാവരെയാണു വില കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നാകട്ടെ ൧൦൦൦-ന് ഏകദേശം ൨൦൦ രൂപാവരെ വില കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷേ ഒരു കാര്യംകൂടി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഓർമ്മിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ ജീവിതാവശ്യത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില പത്തിരട്ടിയായി വർദ്ധിച്ചപ്പോഴാണു തേങ്ങായുടെ വിലയും പത്തിരട്ടിയായി വർദ്ധിച്ചതു്. സർ, ആഹാരസാധനവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇൻഡ്യ മുഴുവൻ ഒരു യൂണിററായിക്കരുതണമെന്നും കൂടുതലുള്ളിടത്തുനിന്നും കുറവുള്ളിടത്തു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും ഒരു റേഷൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നും അങ്ങു വാദിക്കയും ഇവിടെ റേഷൻ നടപ്പാക്കയും ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടു അങ്ങയുടെ തത്വം അംഗീകരിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് ഇവിടത്തെ ആഹാരപ്രശ്നവൈകല്യം നീക്കിയതു്. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില അനിതരസാധാരണമായി ഉയർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഈ വമ്പിച്ച വിലകൊടുത്തു ഈ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യം ലഭിച്ചതു തേങ്ങായുടെ വില ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണു്. തേങ്ങയുടെ വില ഇന്നത്തേതിൽനിന്നും ഇടിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം, സിലോണിൽനിന്നോ മറ്റോ തേങ്ങാ ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം, അങ്ങയുടെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള ശ്രമം പാഴായിപ്പോകുന്നതാണു. എന്തെന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഒട്ടാകെ അരി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനോ, അവർക്കുടുക്കാനുള്ള വസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കാനോ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിക്കാരും അർദ്ധനഗ്നന്മാരുമായി കഴിയേണ്ടിവരും. ആഹാരകാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

വേണ്ടി സമ്പാദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ അങ്ങു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന സുധീരമായ നടപടികളെപ്പററി ചാഴിക്കാടൻ പ്രഭൃതികൾപോലും പ്രശംസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിലക്കു അതിൽകൂടുതലായി മററാരുംതന്നെ സർട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. എന്തെന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ ഒരു വിമാനത്താവളം നിർമ്മിച്ചതിനെപ്പററിയു, പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെപ്പററിയും പിന്നെ പല കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അങ്ങയെ പഴിക്കുവാനേ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു അങ്ങയെ പ്രശംസിക്കാതെ നിർവ്വാഹമില്ലെന്നുവന്നു. സർ, ആഹാരസാധനസമ്പാദനത്തിൽ അങ്ങു ചെയ്ത പ്രശസ്ത നടപടിപോലെ, ഇവിടെ കേരകൃഷി കയ്യിൽവ്യവസായംപോലെ നടത്തുന്ന ഭൂരിപക്ഷം സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ വിലയ്ക്കു് ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനുള്ള നിലയെ താറുമാറാക്കുന്ന സിലോൺ കൊപ്ര ഇറക്കുമതികാര്യത്തിലും ശ്രമിച്ചു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പട്ടിണിയിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളും അതുപോലുള്ള മററു സാധനങ്ങളും വാങ്ങിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ തേങ്ങക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ വില കിട്ടിയേതീരൂ. അങ്ങു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുന്ന സകല ശ്രമങ്ങളുടേയും പുറകിൽ ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലുള്ള നിയമസഭാസാമാജികന്മാരും മി. ചാഴിക്കാടൻ തുടങ്ങിയവരും നായർസർവ്വീസ് സൊസൈററി, എസ്. എൻ. ഡി. പി. യോഗം തുടങ്ങിയ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മററു് സംഘടനകളും എല്ലാസമയവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സർ, മദ്രാസ് ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടും ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടും വേണ്ടിവന്നാൽ ലണ്ടൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ശക്തിയായി മല്ലടിച്ചു് ഇന്നു മദ്രാസ് ഗവൺമെൻേറാ, ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻേറാ, ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള തീരുമാനത്തിനു ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്തനില വരുത്തി ഞങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. Shahul Hameed: ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മി. ജി. നാരായണക്കുറുപ്പ് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഫാർമലായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങ് കേരളത്തിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വൃക്ഷമാണു്. അതിനെ സാധാരണ കല്പവൃക്ഷം എന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്. തേങ്ങാ മാത്രമല്ല അതിൻെറ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളും, സ്വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ കല്പവൃക്ഷം എന്തെല്ലാം തരുമെന്നു കവികൾ അവരുടെ വിഭാവനയിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നുവോ അതുപോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എന്നല്ല കൊച്ചി

യിലേയും മലബാറിലേയും എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടേയും എല്ലാ ജീവിതാവശ്യങ്ങളേയും സുകരമാക്കിത്തീർക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നു ലഭിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സാധനങ്ങളും, ഉപകരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു എന്നാണ് വിവക്ഷ. ഈ കൃഷി ഇവിടെ ഒരു കുടിൽവ്യവസായമെന്നപോലെയാണു നടത്തുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രധാന ധനസമ്പാദനമാർഗ്ഗം തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയാണ്. ആ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയെ അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ തേങ്ങയുടെ വില കുറയ്ക്കുകയോ നിയന്ത്രിയ്ക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുക എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ പട്ടിണിക്ക് ഇടുക എന്നാണർത്ഥം. ഈ അഭിപ്രായഗതി ജനായത്തഭരണസിദ്ധാന്തത്തെ മുറുകിപ്പിടിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ജനകീയഭരണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നിലകൊള്ളുന്നു എന്നും പറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന ഒരു ഗവമ്മെൻറ് സ്വീകരിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നതു് അത്ഭുതകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല, കേരളത്തിൻെറ പ്രതിനിധിയായ ഒരു മന്ത്രിയാണ് ഈ പ്രമേയം മദ്രാസിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതു് എന്നു കാണുന്നതും വിചിത്രമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഏതായാലും മദ്രാസ് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ഈ നയത്തെ നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വശക്തികളും ഉപയോഗിച്ച് പ്രതിഷേധിക്കേണ്ട കാലം അത്യാസന്നമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

സർ, അങ്ങു പല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും സുധീരമായ കൈകാര്യകർത്തൃത്വം വഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലും അങ്ങു സുധീരമായ ഒരു നേതൃത്വം കൈക്കൊള്ളണമെന്ന് എനിക്കു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെയും കൊച്ചിയിലെയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മലബാറിലെയും സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതസംരക്ഷണം അങ്ങയുടെ ഹസ്തങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തു ക്ലേശം സഹിച്ചാലും വേണ്ടുകില്ല അങ്ങയുടെ കഴിവും ശക്തിയും വിനിയോഗിച്ചു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരുവാൻ കഴിവുള്ള ശ്രമം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജാസഞ്ചയത്തിൻെറ പേരിൽ ഞാൻ അങ്ങയോട് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിനുവേണ്ടി ഞങ്ങളാൽ കഴിവുള്ള സകല സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളും അങ്ങേക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഉറപ്പു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. P. Gopalan (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermede*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുറുപ്പ് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ കർഷകരായ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളേയും ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഏററവും ഗൗരവാവഹമായ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണ് നാളികേരപ്രശ്നം. യുദ്ധകാലചരിതഃസ്ഥിതിമൂലം ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്വാ

[Mr. P. Gopalan]

ധനങ്ങൾക്ക് ക്രമാതീതമായ വില വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതനുസരിച്ച് തേങ്ങയുടെ വിലയും വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനില വളരെ കുഴപ്പത്തിലാകും. മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെ ശരിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കാതെ അവസരസേവയെന്നപോലെ സിലോൺ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ പ്രീതിപ്പെടുത്താൻവേണ്ടിയോ, മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും കാരണത്താലോ ഈ മാതിരി ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. യുദ്ധകാലങ്ങളിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും ഇൻഡ്യാഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും ഏറ്റവും വലിയ സഹായം ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് അഭിമാനപൂർവ്വം നമുക്ക് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്. സിലോൺ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ സഹായം ഈ രാജ്യം യുദ്ധസേവനവിഷയത്തിൽ ആളുകൊണ്ടും, വിഭവങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും, പണംകൊണ്ടും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ നിലയെ പരിഗണിച്ച് ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ സാമ്പത്തികകുഴപ്പം ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു നയം സെൻട്രൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റും മദ്രാസ ഗവണ്മെന്റും സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏറ്റവും ആക്ഷേപാർഹവും, പ്രതിഷേധാർഹവുമാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനായി അവിടത്തെ എല്ലാ കഴിവുകളും വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നും എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടേയും സഹായസഹകരണത്തോടുകൂടി അതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ട സത്വരനടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നും ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിലേക്ക് ഞങ്ങളുടെ എല്ലാവിധ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളും അങ്ങേയ്ക്കു് ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. T. M. Chidambarathanu Pillai: ஸர், நான் தென் திருவாங்கூரில் ஒரு கிருஷிகன். தென் திருவாங்கூரில் தென்னைக் கிருஷியில் என்று நினைக்கக் கூடாது. தென்னைக்கிருஷி ஒவ்வொரு வீடுகளிலும் தோட்டங்களிலும் ஏராளமாகச் செய்யப்படுகிறது. 1938-ம் ஆண்டு நான் கொழும்புக்குப்போயிருந்தேன். அங்கே சில தினங்கள் தங்கியிருந்து தென்னைக்கிருஷியுள்ள பல ஸ்தலங்களையும் பார்வையிட்டேன். அங்கே நம் நாட்டைப்போல குடிசைக்கிருஷியாக தென்னைக்கிருஷி செய்யப்படவில்லை. பெரிய முதலாளிகள், 50, 100, 1000 ஏக்கராக்களில் தென்னைத்தோட்டக்கிருஷியாகச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய தேங்காய்க்கு அங்கே செலவு கிடையாது. நம் நாட்டைப்போல் அவர்கள் தங்கள் ஆகாரத்திற்கு தேங்காயை அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதில்லை. அவர்கள் தங்கள் தேங்காய்களை மற்றநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வியாபாரம் செய்வதில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாகயிருக்கிறார்

கள். நம்நாட்டில் நெல்கிருஷி 29-7; அதற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் தென்னைக்கிருஷி 25·4. நம்நாட்டு மக்கள் தேங்காயை விற்றுத்தான் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மற்ற சாமான்களை வாங்கி காலம் கழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சாமான்களின் விலை ஒன்றுக்குப் பத்தாய் விட்டது. தேங்காயின் விலையைகுறைக்கவோ அல்லது மற்ற நாட்டுத் தேங்காய் இந்நாட்டிற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யவோ கவர்ன்மென்று அநுமதித்தால் நம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு மிகுந்த கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களும், துன்பமும் உண்டாகும். இதைத் தடுக்க புத்தியும், சக்தியும் பொருந்திய நமது திவான் அவர்கள் பாடுபடவேண்டும். அதற்காக தென் திருவாங்கூர் வாசிகளாகிய நாங்கள் எவ்வித ஒத்தாசையும் செய்யத் தயாராயிருக்கிறோம். அதனால் கனம் நாராயணய்யர் அவர்களுடைய தீர்மானத்தைப் பின்தாங்குகிறேன்.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: Sir, in supporting this resolution I wish to offer a few remarks. It must be remembered that about 30 per cent. of the cultivable land in the State is under cocoanut cultivation and cocoanut is our chief money crop. This is the only industry which has benefited both the rich, the middle class and the poor man. More than 75 per cent. of our people have got a small plot of land with his house situated therein amidst a cluster of cocoanut trees and they entirely depend upon the produce of the cocoanut tree for the purchase of their foodstuffs, for meeting the expenses of the education of their children, for purchase of cloth and so on and so forth. We see that more than 16 crores of rupees have been spent for the purchase of foodstuffs during the last three or four years from abroad and where does this money come from? The bulk of the money comes from the cocoanut industry.

President: Is it not Rs. 26 crores?

Mr. S. Narayana Aiyar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: I am open to correction. In one of the interpellations it was answered like that. There is no exaggeration to say that 75 per cent. of our people in the villages would have perished by this time but for the increase in the price of cocoanut and the industry has, as a matter of fact, suffered a great set-back before the war. We know that the cocoanut cultivator did not get anything by way of profit till some time back. During the war, the price of cocoanut increased to an appreciable degree. But there is a misunderstanding. The price has not arisen to such an abnormal extent. As a matter of fact, it has not arisen so high if the expenses of cultivation and cost of labour are also taken into consideration. If these things are taken into consideration it can be seen that the price has not gone up to such a phenomenal extent. It is known to everybody that the expenses of living have gone up like any-

[Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai]

thing and the agriculturists were able to tide over the abnormal conditions of war because of the price of cocoanuts. Under such circumstances, if the price of cocoanuts goes down, the villages will be ruined and if the villages are ruined the whole country will be ruined. We read the statement of the Additional Minister of Food to the Government of Madras with great consternation and panic. Sir, we know that you will do all that is humanly possible to save the cocoanut industry from this threatened catastrophy and our country will ever be deeply indebted to you for all that you are doing for the sake of the agricultural population. We also read from the proceedings of the sister House that you are ready even to go to England to gain our end. Such statements on your part are proof positive of the great and abiding interest that you are taking in the welfare of the country. Your readiness to undergo any sacrifice for the sake of the poor man is also highly commendable. I am sure you will prove a mighty rock which will shatter to pieces all attempts at decreasing the price of cocoanut. Neither the Government of India nor the Government of Madras will have any justification to import cocoanut from Ceylon or any other place if, as a matter of fact, cocoanuts are available in our country. The vested interests in Bombay or any other place may favour the import of cocoanut into India. But that is no reason why the Government of India should favour their proposal to ruin our industry.

I know there is a Central Cocoanut Committee and Travancore has got its due representation on that committee. It is very strange that even that Committee was not consulted before the attempt of the Government of Madras.........

President: It has been consulted. It has forwarded its proposal which is pending.

Mr. K. A. Raman Pillai: I am glad to know that. I am sure the Committee will do all that is possible to avert this calamity. I wish to appeal to the Government to use all their influence with the Government of India and the Government of Madras to see that they do not embark upon steps which will be highly detrimental to the interests of the cocoanut cultivation of Kerala and especially Travancore.

Mr. G. Madhavan: Sir, I am very glad to support the resolution moved by Mr. Narayana Aiyar. It was a terrible shock to hear that the Government of Madras was going to control the price of cocoanut and to let a free import of Ceylon cocoanut into India. Such a step will be the hardest blow possible to a great majority of the population of this State. As other

honourable members said, there are about 600,000 acres of land under cocoanut cultivation, and most of the people of our State are solely dependent on the price of cocoanut for meeting their daily necessities. Such an action on the part of the Madras Government will certainly bring the price of cocoanut very low and the majority of the people in Travancore will be severely hit by that. When I heard of this I was just visualising the situation which was prevalent in the last 12 years ranging from 1929 to 1941. In 1929, by a similar act on the part of the Government of India, the price of cocoanut had gone down to the lowest level. It is no exaggeration to say that in some parts of the State the price of 1000 cocoanuts had gone to 15 or 12 rupees and many of the cocoanut planters had left their cultivation in that line and the industry itself was neglected for a long time. This situation continued for many years when by the efforts of this Government and the efforts of some other individuals, as stated by my friend, Mr. Narayana Aiyar, some sort of release came to the cacoanut planter. Had it not been for the rise in the price of cocoanut, the people of the State would not have been in a position to meet the rise in the price of other articles of daily use and the rise in the cost of labour. The direct result of this action on the part of the Government of Madras or the Government of India will be to bring terrible famine, as it were into this State. By lowering the price of cocoanuts and at the same time not keeping the price of other articles necessary for the people in the same level, certainly people will be hit hard.

A few months back I was fortunate enough to meet three members of the All India Cocoanut Committee at Quilon. One of them was our representative, Mr. Narayana Aiyar. The other members were for putting some sort of control over the price of cocoanuts. Their point was that important industrial concerns like Lever Brothers and Tatas were trying to use ground nut oil and some other oil for the manufacture of soap and it was informed that they were spending a lot of money for conducting experiments to find out whether ground nut oil or some other oil could be used for soap manufacture. According to them, if some other oil is found useful for the manufacture of soap, naturally the price of cocoanut and cocoanut oil will fall down. It was on that ground that they said that some sort of control should be fixed over the price of cocoanut. But our representative, Mr. Narayana Aiyar, I am proud to say, was very vehemently opposing the suggestion made by the other members. Naturally they were convinced of the reasons put forward by our representative, Mr. Narayana Aiyar.

[Mr. G. Madhavan.]

We are made to understand by a statement in the other House that you are ready to do anything—to move heaven and earth—and if necessary to go to England to plead the cause of Travancore in the matter of keeping the price of cocoanut so that the six million people in the State will be saved from the plight into which they are going to fall. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. Paul A. Thaliath: സർ, മി. നാരായണപ്പിള്ളയുടെ അടിയന്തിര പ്രമേയത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങുകൃഷികൊണ്ടും അതിൽനിന്നുള്ള വ്യവസായംകൊണ്ടും മാത്രം ഉപജീവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നാണ്—വടക്കൻപറവൂർനിന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വരുന്നതു്. ഈ ഒരു കൃഷിയല്ലാതെ മററു കാര്യമായ യാതൊരു ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗവും അവിടെയില്ല. യുദ്ധം തുടങ്ങുന്നതുവരെ തേങ്ങയുടെ വിലക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെ വിഷമതകൾ അനുഭവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ യുദ്ധം തുടങ്ങിയതിന്റെശേഷം മററുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലവർദ്ധനവോടുകൂടി ഈ വിഭവത്തിന്റെ വില കാര്യമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മററു സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും അതായതു ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ മുതലായതു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും, കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തുന്നതിനും മററും കഴിവുണ്ടായതു്. ഇതു തേങ്ങയുടെ വിലവർദ്ധനവുകൊണ്ടും അതുമൂലമുള്ള എല്ലാ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടേയും വിലവർദ്ധനവുകൊണ്ടുമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ മദ്രാസ് ഗവർമെന്റിൽനിന്നും എന്തു പ്രേരണകൊണ്ടാണ് പുറത്തുനിന്നു നാളികേരം ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചതായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതെന്ന് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. തേങ്ങയുടെ ഇറക്കുമതി തടയേണ്ട കാര്യം ഒരു ചോദ്യരൂപേണ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഞാൻ പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഗവർമെന്റിൽ നിന്നു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി ഇതു ഇൻഡ്യയെ മുഴുവൻ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്, എങ്കിലും ഗവർമെന്റു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യുമെന്നാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യം മുഴുവനും, വിശേഷിച്ചു സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെയാണ്, ഇതു കൂടുതലായി ബാധിക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ അധികവും തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാർ വലിയ പണക്കാരല്ല, സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളാണു അതായതു ഒന്നും, രണ്ടും, നാലും, അഞ്ചും ഏക്കർ വീതം കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നവരാണു ഇതിന്റെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ അനുഭവിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതു. പത്തേക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയുള്ളവർ ഇവിടെ അധികം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നുതന്നെയും സംശയമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു്

സാമാന്യ ജനങ്ങളാണ് ഇതിന്റെ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നത് എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ തീരുമാനമനുസരിച്ചുള്ള നടപടി പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ വരുന്നപക്ഷം ഉടനടി നാളികേരത്തിന്റെ വില താഴ്ന്നുപോകും. അങ്ങനെവന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ നിവസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെല്ലാം പട്ടിണിയായിപ്പോകുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ഉള്ളത്. എന്റെ അറിവിൽപ്പെട്ടിടത്തോളം തെങ്ങുകൃഷിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെയെല്ലാം അനുഭവം ഇതുതന്നെയായിരിക്കും. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഇവിടെ വരാൻ പോകുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈകാര്യത്തിൽ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷയെ മുൻനിർത്തി വേണ്ട പ്രതിവിധി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ നടപടി മദ്രാസു ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്ന പക്ഷം നമ്മുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ കഷ്ടത്തിലാകും. അതിനാൽ പ്രമേയത്തെ ശക്തിയായി ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Sultan Mohideen (*Kalkulam and Vilavancode* cum *Neyyattinkara*): മി. നാരായണയ്യർ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു അതിൽ അന്തർലീനമായിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി വിശദമായി പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനുശേഷം അതേപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും പറയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ അഖിലഭാരത പ്രശസ്തി സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സചിവോത്തമനോടു എനിക്കു ഒരപേക്ഷ മാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു. അദ്ദേഹം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സകല കഴിവുകളും ഉപയോഗിച്ചു ശീമയിലോ മററു എവിടെയെങ്കിലുമോ പോയെങ്കിലും ഈ സംഗതിക്കു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A. N. Satyanesan : ബഹുമാന്യമെമ്പറായ മി. നാരായണയ്യർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. നാളികേരപ്രശ്നം അഖിലകേരളത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ജീവൽപ്രശ്നമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ നിലയും അതിനു വ്യത്യസ്തമല്ല. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക ജീവനാഡിയെ സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന അതിപ്രധാനമായ ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണിത്. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ നാളികേരം വെറുമൊരു കൃഷിയിൽ വ്യവസായമെന്നവണ്ണം പുരോഗമിച്ചു പോരികയാണ്. സിലോണിലെ സ്ഥിതി അതല്ല. ഏതാനും മുതലാളിമാരായ തോട്ട

[Mr. A. N. Satyanesan.]

ക്കാരുടെ ഭണ്ഡാരത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സങ്കേതസ്ഥാനങ്ങളായി നിലനിന്നുപോരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മെ അഭിമുഖീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വൈഷമ്യത്തിനു ശരിയായ പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകാത്തപക്ഷം അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായി ശ്വാസം മുട്ടിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു് നിശ്ചയമാണ്. സിലോണിലെ എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് തോട്ടക്കാരായ മുതലാളിമാരേയും ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ പ്രധാന സോപ്പു വ്യവസായികളായ മില്ലുടമസ്ഥന്മാരേയും സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനും പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് കേരളത്തിനു റി പ ത്തു ണ്ടാ ക ത്ത ക്ക വ ണ്ണം ഈ നയം ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവർമ്മെൻറും മദ്രാസ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവൺമെൻറും അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു് ഏററവും നിർഭാഗ്യകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നയമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ വിപൽഘട്ടത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കേരവിഭവങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും മററും യുദ്ധസഹായ യത്നത്തെ എത്രമാത്രം പോഷിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് ? ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആളും അർത്ഥവും നൽകി ജീവത്യാഗപരമായ എത്രമാത്രം സേവനം ഈ രാജ്യം നിർവ്വഹിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇത്രവേഗത്തിൽ അതെല്ലാം മറന്ന് കൃതഘ്നതയുടെ പാരമ്യത്താൽ ഈ നയം അവലംബിക്കാൻ ധൈര്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇൻഡ്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും മദ്രാസിലെ കാൺഗ്രസ്സ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻേറയും ധർമ്മബുദ്ധിയും കർത്തവ്യനിരതയും മന്ദീഭവിച്ചുപോയോ എന്ന് അനുമാനിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഏതായാലും ഈ വിഷമസന്ധിയിൽ മറെറല്ലാം വൈഷമ്യഘട്ടങ്ങളെയും ധീരമായി അഭിമുഖീകരിച്ച് യഥോചിതം തരണം ചെയ്ത സചിവോത്തമൻെറ ബലവത്തായ ഭരണഹസ്തത്തെ ആശ്രയിക്കുക മാത്രമാണ് കരണീയമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ജനതയുടെ ഏകകണ്ഠമായ സ്വരവും ആശകളും ഭരണമേധാവിക്കു പിന്തുണയായി നിലകൊള്ളും. തദ്വാരാ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കരതലം കൂടുതൽ ബലവത്തായി നിരവധി വിശിഷ്ടസേവനങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പരിപോഷണമെന്ന നിലയിൽ ഈ മഹത്തായ സേവനം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിനുവേണ്ടി, കേരളത്തിൻെറ സാമ്പത്തിക സുസ്ഥിതിക്കുവേണ്ടി, അദ്ദേഹം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള പൂർണ്ണ പ്രത്യാശയോടുകൂടി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. **C. Kumara Das** (*Secretary to Government*): On behalf of the Government, I welcome the adjournment motion moved by the honourable member, Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar. All that can be said about the importance of this industry and the consequences that will follow if the price levels were to be lowered

by the import of cocoanut and its products from outside India have been dealt with at length both in this House and elsewhere. I am not, therefore, going to bring fresh arguments to show how deeply this State is interested in the welfare of the industry. They are too well-known to be repeated, but there are one or two points which I should like to bring to the notice of the honourable members here. The first thing is that for a very long number of years now, probably for the last sixteen or seventeen years, this Government have been very much alive to the needs of this industry from the days starting from about 1928-29, when the world depression set in, this Government have been taking an active interest in this industry and trying to see that some remedial measures were taken to see that other interests did not interfere with the welfare of this industry. Deputations were sent several times—deputations consisting of representatives of this State, of Cochin and of Madras to the Government of India asking them to give some sort of relief to the Cocoanut industry here and to see that Ceylon did not dump copra into India at distress prices. But our voices were not heard.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I know whether the Ceylon Government are not dictating their own price for rice and the Punjab Government their own price for wheat without caring for the position of the purchaser?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Both these Governments are trying to dictate when they have got the power to do so.

In all these deputations and in all the references that have been made to the Government of India, Travancore has been very ably supported by the Cochin and the Madras Governments. The announcement recently made by the Madras Minister goes contrary to the policy which they have been persuing all these years. It is so surprising that one almost thinks that it was only a casual remark which was not really intended to be implemented. In the year 1938 or so, you, Sir, presided at a Cocoanut Conference at Karunagapally at which Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, at that time the Congress Minister for Agriculture in Madras, made a speech. The burden of that speech was how the West Coast of India was badly hit by the depression in the cocoanut industry and how all the Governments and people concerned should make energetic protest to the Government of India and see that this industry was not ruined. Later on, in the year 1943, I had to go as the representative of this Government and of Cochin to a conference in Delhi where at that time the question of the control of prices was first taken up. The

[Mr. C. Kumara Das.]

Madras Government joined us and the Madras delegate and myself travelled together and we put our cases before the Government of India. Till about 1942, the prices had been very low. The Ceylon prices were also very low, but somehow or other, the Ceylon Government, through the Government of India, got very huge contracts from the Ministry of Supply in London and were given very favourable prices. When such favourable prices were given, the price of cocoanut in India was very low, but gradually the price began to mount. By about 1943, the prices had gone beyond the level at which Ceylon was supplying copra. It would appear that the Government of India had promised to reimburse the Government of Ceylon, if, at any time, the prices in India went beyond the prices at which they had contracted with the Ministry of Supply. That is to say, the reimbursement would be to the extent of an increase over the amount at which they had contracted. The arrangement seems so surprising and so astounding that one cannot see what justification there was for such an obligation taken by the Government of India.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: May I inform the honourable member that the attitude of the Ceylon Government towards the coolies from Travancore and from India in general was far from satisfactory?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir.

The Travancore representative and the Madras Government representative had to put up a very tough fight before they could move the Government of India from its said purpose of fixing control. The last resort that we had was to say that we were quite willing to investigate the whole question. Just a few months before, the Government of India had announced the constitution of the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee. We said that that body would be the most appropriate body to investigate this question and that therefore until that body began to function, no question of any control of prices, export or import, can be discussed. They agreed, and in due course the Indian Cocoanut Committee came into being. At the meetings of the Indian Cocoanut Committee from 1945 onwards, the question of control of prices was being mooted. The idea of control is of course to see that the prices are fixed in such a way that they may be of advantage to the milling interests and also the manufacturing interests whereas the producer's case was that if any control were to be established it must be such as to give a sort of living wage and as a modest return to the producer. Nobody was really in favour of the

controls. Travancore was not in favour of controls; Madras was not; Cochin was not. But the Government of India was so insistent that there must be control that this question was discussed. Then the trouble was about the level of the controls. But even when all these people had agreed that there might be control, even as late as April this year, the view of the Madras Government was that they were not in favour of control. The view of the Madras Government as given by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, was that the question of control of prices of cocoanut products was of vital interest to Madras, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore and that any decision taken in this regard must be arrived at in close collaboration with the interests concerned. He was, therefore, of the opinion that the subject needed to be discussed at much higher levels and that the Governments concerned might consider the subject at higher levels which means that even this Cocoanut Committee was not the appropriate body to discuss the question of control of prices. That was the stand taken by the Madras Government in April this year. This Government protested again and the whole question has been referred back to the Government of India and no final decision has been reached by them. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that when the members representing the Government of Madras said that even the question of control of prices, about which there was a certain amount of agreement, was still to be considered by the Government of India, and when they did not even grant that the Committee had the power to discuss the matter, a statement like the present should have been made by the Madras Government. The policy followed by Madras, consistently for a long period has, therefore, been upset by the recent announcement. This Government, with the Cochin Government and, I believe, with the collaboration of the Madras Government, will fight this and they will fight it to the last.

President: Before I put the matter to the vote, there are one or two matters which might be cleared up especially in view of certain misconceptions that seem to prevail on this matter. In the first place, as has been very rightly emphasised by more than one speaker, it should never be forgotten that the cocoanut industry of Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar as well as of Mysore is essentially a household industry or a cottage industry. In other words, most of the people of the lower middle class level and upwards have very few cocoanut trees from the produce of which they propose to make up the

[President.]

margin of subsistence. That is the first point. That must be borne in mind. This is in marked contrast to the state of things that prevails in the Phillipines, in Ceylon and in the Dutch East Indies. From all these places we may, unless the Government of India is very strong and insistent, expect competition in the near or proximate future. Already, even assuming this state of things, the actual producer was not as well benefited by the increase of prices as he might be, because unlike Ceylon and other localities, there was no co-ordination or regimentation of effort or organisation. There was no joint stock company, there was no syndicate, there was no co-operative organisation, excepting in a very few localities. The result of it was that the producer was to a certain extent left at the mercy of the middleman and the middleman at the mercy of the buyer.

Another point which has not been actually borne in mind is this. It follows from what I have stated that the profit made out of the high prices of cocoanut was a profit that did not inhere to the producer as much, on account of the conditions of the production here, as elsewhere. Again it may be urged, and indeed we have followed that policy that if this is an article of diet for the people of India in this time of great food crisis, you must need import from outside. That is a possible argument. The answer to that is very simple and can be given by anybody who is acquainted with conditions in Kerala and elsewhere. Cocoanut oil and cocoanut are not part of the normal daily diet for anybody in the rest of India excepting in portions to the South of the Vindhya mountains.

The bulk of the population of India does not make the cocoanut a daily article of diet. Indeed I know that for most people in the Madras Presidency and certainly in Northern India many preparations made with cocoanut and cocoanut oil as the basis lead to violent pains, writhing and vomiting. It is not a new experience. It is known to most of us that supposing relations of ours who come from the East Coast come and stay with us who have got accustomed to this way of living and take preparations with cocoanut oil, they simply yield to this vomiting. It is not, therefore, correct to say that this is for the purpose of relieving the food situation. In fact when these matters arose in previous discussions with the Government of India and in the previous discussions of the Cocoanut Committee they did not make a secret of the purpose. What they said was "now, here are Tatas, here are Lever Bros.; they have come here and established a soap

industry or a perfume industry or some other industry at great cost and you are making it impossible for them to make their legitimate profits." In other words, this import of cocoanut from outside is largely intended to keep down the prices for the sake of the profit of certain large industries. I want this matter to be made known so that the attitude of this Government might not be left in doubt. Now if the Government had stated: "We find that the prices that are now being charged are extortionate. We may, therefore, come down and discuss with you." I could have understood that position. Such discussions were started more than once and this Government—and I want these words of mine to be carefully marked and noted—the Government of Cochin, the Government of Madras, and the Government of Mysore jointly and with no dissentient opinion, pointed out that we have no objection to price control provided that price control took into account the prices of the necessities. In other words, if rice has risen in price and people have to buy that rice with the proceeds from cocoanut or cocoanut oil and they have no other means of buying that rice, we have to consider the price of cocoanut in terms of the price of other commodities and of cloth. Then we come to price control. As a matter of fact, taking some of those factors into account we submitted certain figures about three months ago. Is it not so?

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Yes, Sir.

President: We did submit a price which we considered was a fair price, a ceiling price having regard to the cost of cultivation and to the increase of prices of those articles which are essential for the man who cultivates cocoanuts. So far as I know the Government of India have not bestowed their attention on the matter. We have not received any orders as to whether the price control and the ceiling prices which we have suggested unanimously to the Government of India were accepted or not. Now I could have thought it a part of courtesy if they had at least told us: "This proposition is of no use. These prices are not profitable and therefore we propose to import cocoanuts." Without the slightest indication, this step has been taken. I consider that those who have taken the step have not adequately considered all the pros and cons of the proposition, have not realised the plight not only of Travancore but of Cochin, British Malabar, why even Northern Malabar, South Canara and Mysore. These will suffer not so much as Travancore and Cochin but suffer to a very large extent. They have not taken note of the economic position of these places. I feel sure that if

[President.]

these aspects are brought home to the Government of India and to the Government of England, if necessary, they will retrace their steps.

Now I put the motion to the vote.

The motion was put to the House and carried unanimously.

President: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 4·26 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.